The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
On This (TUESDAY) Evening, Nov. 15, 1859, Will be performed, for the first time here, the last new Drama by Tom Taylor, Esq., author of "Still Waters Run Deep," &c., entitled the

FOOL'S REVENGE.

Bertuccio Dell' Aquila	...	Mr. G. W. Blake
Baldassare Torelli	...	Mr. G. F. Neville
Ascanio	...	Miss Brock
Francesca Bentivoglio	...	Miss F. Haydon
Fiordelisa	...	Miss Cleveland
Brigitta	...	Mrs. Wallis

To conclude with the admired Drama of the

DREAM AT SEA.

Launce Lynwood	... ...	Mr. Charles Vincent
Black Ralph	... ...	Mr. F. Allen
Alley Croaker	... ...	Mr. Granby
Tom Tinkle	... ...	Mr. S. Calhaem
Anne Trevanion	... ...	Miss F. Haydon
Biddy Nutts	... ...	Mrs. Burkinshaw

Doors open at a quarter to 7, Performance to commence at quarter past 7 o'clock. Private boxes, £1 5s., £1 10s., and £2. Dress circle, 3s. Second circle, 2s. Pit, 1s. Lr. Gal., 6d. Up. Gal., 3d. Second Price, at or near Nine o'clock—Dress Circle, 2s. Second Circle, 1s.6d. No Second Price to Pit or Galleries. Pass-out Checks not Transferable. No money returned.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

Mr. HARRIS has the honour to announce the Engagement of

MR. and MRS. CHARLES KEAN,
for a limited period.
They will be assisted by
MISS CHAPMAN,
MR. G. EVERETT,
MR. J. F. CATHCART,
Late Members of the Royal Princess' Company.

On SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1859,
Shakspere's Play of
HAMLET.
On MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21st,
MACBETH.
On TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22nd,
LOUIS XI.
On WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23d,
THE WIFE'S SECRET.
On THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24th,
THE GAMESTER.

Box-Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be secured.—Private Boxes, 3 Guineas, 2½ Guineas, 2 Guineas, 1½ Guineas; Dress Circle, 5s.; Second Circle, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 2s.; Lower Gallery, 1s.; Upper Gallery, 6d.—No Second Price.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Every Evening Mr. Bruce Norton.
Re-appearance of Mr. Ellerton.
On This (TUESDAY) Evening, 15th Nov., 1859,
Will be performed the celebrated Drama of
SUSAN HOPLEY.
Dickey Dean, ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
After which (third time) the laughable Farce of
IF THIS CAP FITS.
Dr. Flapperton, ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
Dance and Clog Hornpipe—Mr. Flynn.
To be followed by the laughable Farce of
SEEING ELLERTON.
John Downey, ... Mr. W. Ellerton.
To conclude with the celebrated Drama of
THE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
La Chouette, or the Owl, Mr. Bruce Norton.
Prices of admission.—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper Gallery, 3d.

ROTUNDO, DUBLIN.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
(Saturday excepted.)
MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL,
In their Musical, Comic, and Fanciful Entertainment,
PATCHWORK.
As given before the Emperor Napoleon III, and the French Court.
A MORNING REPRESENTATION ON SATURDAY, AT THREE.
The "Living Photograph" of
MR. SIMS REEVES
at each Performance.
☞ There will be no performance on Monday next, in consequence of the Room being previously engaged.
Stalls, 2s.; Area, 1s.; Back Seats, 6d.
Doors Open at Seven; to commence at Eight.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE BURGESSES OF THE NORTH DOCK WARD.

GENTLEMEN,—I have been requested by a large number of the Burgesses of your Ward to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate at the ensuing Election of a Town Councillor, and have waited a considerable time to see whether anyone who is worthy of your confidence would come forward. No such person having solicited your suffrages, I have consented to accept the flattering invitation of the respectable Burgesses who have conferred on me so high an honour as to consider me deserving of your support.

I cannot over-estimate the favour thus shown me, but even this would not warrant my acceptance of so important a trust, had I not a large share in the mercantile and fiscal interests of the City of Dublin, and were I not assured that my exertions may be usefully employed in the furtherance of those interests the promotion of which must ever stimulate the ambition of a good Citizen.

If you return me as your Representative, my public acts shall demonstrate that I have at least endeavoured to justify your confidence and win your approbation.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
MAURICE BROOKS.
Sackville-place.

NEW MOLYNEUX CHURCH AND ASYLUM FOR BLIND FEMALES.
UPPER LEESON-STREET, DUBLIN.

GUARDIAN—Lady M. Forester. | PATRON—Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart.

TRUSTEES.

Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Cashel.	John Fry, Esq.
Rev. W. Cleaver.	Henry Shaw, Esq.
Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.	Francis Low, Esq.
Thomas F. Caldbeck, Esq., J.P.	Robert G. Collis, Esq.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Sir Edward Grogan, Bart., M.P., Harcourt-street.	H. Maguire, Esq., Garville-terrace, Rathgar.
Sir E. Borough, Bart. 9, Fitzwilliam-square.	J. Boyce, Esq., J.P. and D.L., Mount-street.
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Colonel Phibbs, 9, Tivoli-terrace, Kingstown.	W. Hughes, Esq., 51, Upper Leeson-street.
Henry Read, Esq., Elm Park, Merrion.	W. Healy, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.I., 96, Harcourt-st.
W. R. Wilde, Esq., F.R.S.I., 1, Merrion-square, North.	J. H. Sawyer, Esq., M.D., L.R.C.S.I., 137, Stephen's-green.
J. Sibthorpe, Esq., 29, Upper Leeson-street.	A. Hardwicke, Esq., 11, Molesworth-street.
F. Churchill, Esq., M.D., Stephen's-green.	T. Carmichael, Esq., Longford-terrace, Monkstown.
W. Wight, Esq., 45, Upper Leeson-street.	M. W. O'Connor, Esq., 6, Leinster-street.
E. Smyth, Esq., Stephen's-green, North.	Robt. Blake M'Vittie, Doctor, Stephen's Hospital.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., 24, Upper Leeson-street.	Rev. M. Neligan, A.B., Wellington-road.

The Committee being resolved, God willing, to commence the Building of the New Molyneux Asylum and Church immediately, the friends of the undertaking are earnestly requested to forward their Collections and contributions to any of the Committee, or to lodge same in any of the following Banks, to the credit of the New Molyneux Asylum Building Fund, viz:—

Messrs. Boyle, Low, & Co., College green.
The Royal Bank, Foster-place.
Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Castle-street.
Provincial Bank, William-street.

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE APPLIED TO MINING AND THE ARTS.
EVENING EDUCATIONAL COURSE OF LECTURES.

A Course of TWELVE public LECTURES on "CHEMISTRY" and some of its Applications to Industry," by William K. Sullivan, Ph. D., M.R.I.A., will be commenced in the Theatre of the Museum of Irish Industry, on THURSDAY, NOV. 17th, at Eight o'clock p.m.

Free to the Public.

Copies of the Programme of Educational Arrangements for the Session of 1859-60 may be obtained on application at the Museum of Irish Industry, Stephen's-green East.

(By order)
GEORGE PENNY, Clerk to the Museum.
Museum of Irish Industry, November 10th, 1859.

CONTRACTS FOR THE IRISH CONVICT SERVICE.—The Board of Directors for Irish Convict Prisons will receive Sealed Tenders up to the 23rd instant, inclusive, for supplying the following Articles, for Twelve Months, ending 31st December, 1860, to the Convict Prisons of Mountjoy (male and female), Smithfield, in Dublin; Lusk, County of Dublin; Philipstown, King's County; Spike Island, County Cork:—

Leather; Woollen, Linen, and Cotton Cloths; Tailors', Shoemakers' Findings; Carpenters', Masons', Slaters', Smiths', and other Tools; Iron, Tin, &c.; Brushes, Rope and Twine; Oils, Paints, Timber, Flannel, Frieze, Linsey, and other Warps and Weft, &c., &c.

Forms of tender (the conditions of which must be strictly adhered to) can be obtained, and information given, at the Government Prisons and Prison Stores, Green-street, Dublin, where samples may be seen.

R. S. HICKSON, Secretary.
Government Prisons Office, Dublin Castle, Nov. 7, 1859.

WORK WELL DONE!!
SEMPSTRESSES' INSTITUTION,
76, GRAFTON-STREET.

Every description of Needlework, including Ladies' Underclothing, Dressing Gowns; Dresses made and repaired; Gentlemen's Shirts, Clergymen's Surplices, Gowns, Bands, Quilting, &c.

Workers may be engaged by the day at Ladies' own houses.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Roman Catholic Friends, come to the DISCUSSION in the Controversial Class, 27, TOWNSEND-STREET, on This (TUESDAY) Evening, Nov. 15th, 1859, at half-past Seven o'clock.

The Rev. C. F. MACCARTHY, A.M., will (God willing) preside.

Subject—Purgatory, Prayers, and Masses for "All Souls" continued.

Will Dr. Cullen, or any of his "priests," prove that the late Archbishop Murray and Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who are acknowledged to have been in "Purgatory," have been released from its penalties and pains?

Why will not Dr. Cullen declare openly how many masses will take a poor soul out of Purgatory?

If a man's soul is by "the blood of Christ cleansed from all sin" before he dies, what does he need of Purgatory?

Are Purgatory and Masses for "all souls" taught in "the truth of doctrine" set forth in Dr. Cullen and Cardinal Wiseman's Douay Bible?

Will the priests who said masses for the repose of "all souls," on Wednesday, November 2nd, prove that any of them are really in purgatory?

How can the people who had the masses said for their departed friends know that those priests had the due intention, and that the souls were benefited?

Who can tell that those "priests" were really "sacrificers," duly baptised and ordained and authorised by Christ?

The Roman Catholic Morinus states, that no Christian minister was ordained "to offer sacrifice to God and celebrate masses as well for the living as for the dead," for nearly one thousand years after Christ; how, then, can Roman Catholic "priests" be accounted ministers of Christ?

If Christ's blood, shed on Calvary, was sufficient to save a world, why is the same blood, when applied by even one mass to a suffering soul, not enough to cleanse and clear that one soul out of the tortures of purgatory?

St. John says, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin." (1 John, i. 7). If one mass apply that blood—see Notes in Dr. Cullen's Bible on Heb. ix. and x.—why need many be offered yearly, and from time to time?

Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

KILCOCK RACES.
On THIS TUESDAY, 15th NOVEMBER,
A SPECIAL PASSENGER TRAIN
Will leave the Broadstone Terminus, Dublin, at half-past Eleven o'clock Morning, and will return from Kilcock at Half-past Five o'clock Afternoon.

Fares from Dublin to Kilcock and Back:—
First Class, ... 3s.
Second Class, ... 2s. 6d.
Third Class, ... 1s. 6d.

Return Tickets will be issued from all Stations to Kilcock also, at a Single Fare for the Double Journey.

N.B.—The 4 p.m. Down Train will call at Kilcock, to take up Passengers, on Tuesday, 15th November.

W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, 5th November, 1859.

Sermons.

ST. AUDEON'S PAROCHIAL MALE SCHOOL.

The Annual Charity Sermon in behalf of this Institution will be Preached (D.V.) in the PARISH CHURCH of ST. AUDEON'S, Corn-market, off High-street, on SUNDAY, the 20th November, 1859, by the Rev. ALEXANDER M. POLLOCK, A.M., Chaplain of the Magdalen Asylum. Re-established so long ago as A.D. 1671 as the Parish School of the Church of St. Audoen, which was founded by the Anglo-Normans before the close of the twelfth century, hundreds of boys have issued from its walls imbued with Divine truth, and all those branches of secular learning which fit for the business of life and are useful in maturer years. Many of them, the Governors are thankful to say, have attained to respectability and independence, and many by their life and consistent walk have adorned the doctrine of God their Saviour. At present Forty-four Boys are carefully educated, and when of sufficient age are placed on the foundation, when they are clothed, and in due time apprenticed to Protestant masters. They are watched over with a parental eye during their apprenticeship, and attend the Sunday School and Parish Church. When it is known that local aid is inadequate to keep the School in efficiency, and that some of the most honoured names in our country's annals were patrons of the School, or Ministers of the Parish, from the days of the great Primate Ussher, who was one of the morning Preachers in the Church, the Governors look hopefully to their Protestant fellow-citizens in other and more wealthy parishes to support a time-honored Institution, interesting alike in Christian and antiquarian points of view, and where the sacred flame of Divine truth has been kept alive for many generations. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor has signified his intention to be present. The benefactions of those who are unable to attend will be received by the Rev. Alex. Leeper, D.D., Prebendary of St. Audeon's, 10, Kildare-street; the Rev. Louis C. Reichardt, 38, Amiens-street; the Venerable the Archdeacon of Glendalagh; or by any of the following Governors:—Henry K. Courtney, Esq., Bridgefoot-street; Leger Willson, Esq., 7, Usher's-island; Michael B. Lacy, Esq., 8, Usher's-quay; R. E. Tyndall, Esq., Merchants'-quay; Thomas Vance, Esq., 6, Lower Bridge-street; Samuel Parker, Esq., Back-lane; Edward Wright, Esq., Leeds Hall, Cornmarket; William Parker, Esq., Treasurer, Back-lane.—George Crowe, John Cottle, Churchwardens.

Horses and Carriages.

CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

DYCER'S Horse Repository, Carriage Mart, and Riding School, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—(Carriage Department)—Purchasers of Carriages are invited to inspect the varied stock of Vehicles offered for Sale in this Establishment, comprising four-horse Coaches, Clarences, Broughams Barouches, Park and Pony Phaetons, and fashionable Waggonettes; with the usual supply of Gigs, Dog Carts, and Out side Cars, &c.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 38, DAWSON-STREET,
(Opposite the Mansion House Gardens.)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

FUNERAL AND JOB CARRIAGE ESTABLISHMENT,
49 and 50, DENZILLE-STREET, and 43, SANDWITH-STREET (Merrion-square).

WALLER AND BEGGS

Gratefully return thanks for the kind share of support they have received and sincerely pledge themselves to spare neither expense in providing superior appointments, nor exertion in carrying out with satisfaction such orders as the public may confide to them.

SINGLE and PAIR HORSE CLARENCES, WEDDING CHARIOTS, with Open and Close CARRIAGES, in great variety, by the HOUR or DAY, &c.

YACHT FOR SALE.—For Sale, the Cutter Yacht "Wave," 20 tons O. M.; at present lying in Ringsend Dock. She is copper-bottomed and fastened, has a new suit of sails, and is fully found. She will be sold cheap, as the owner intends shortly to leave Ireland.

Apply to Mr. BOND, 14, Herbert-place.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND IRISH
CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
With which are united the
"ENGINEERS," "HOUSEHOLDERS," AND "AGE," ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Offices......{345 STRAND, LONDON, W.C; 90 HIGH STREET, OXFORD; and 109 GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.}

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF LIFE ASSURANCE UNDERTAKEN AT MODERATE RATES; IMMEDIATE, DEFERRED, AND CONTINGENT ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

Tables of Rates. Forms of Application for Shares and Assurances, and every information, may be obtained on application to the Resident Secretary.

N.B.—REGULATIONS RESPECTING SCHOLARSHIPS OF £30 PER ANNUM, FOUNDED BY THIS SOCIETY IN TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, ARE NOW IN PRINT, AND CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION, PERSONALLY OR BY LETTER, TO THE RESIDENT SECRETARY.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, Resident Secretary,
109, Grafton-street.
N.B.—Office hours from 10 till 4, and on Saturdays till 2.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Subscribed Capital—Half a Million Sterling. Chief Office, 42, New Bridge-street, London, E.C. This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Prospectuses, forms of proposals, and every information, may be obtained (post free) on application at the Chief Office, or to any of the Society's Agents.

EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, *Actuary & Secretary*

Lodgings.

FURNISHED LODGINGS.—To be Let, at 16, Lower Sackville-street, a Drawingroom and Bedroom, handsomely Furnished. Terms moderate.

48, Marlborough-street.

TO BE LET, TWO FURNISHED DRAWING-ROOMS, with three-branch Chandelier. If required, one or more bedrooms. References required.

FURNISHED LODGINGS TO LET.—A Drawingroom, Diningroom, and three Bedrooms. For terms apply at the premises, 25, Stephen's-green, North

LODGINGS OR OFFICES.—To be LET, at 31, Grafton-street, Four Rooms, with Gas Fittings, and Water Closet.

For further particulars apply at the premises.

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS.—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for the treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, capaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in these complaints.—Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected.

Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure.

Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'Clock.

Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET DUBLIN

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply. Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of a directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

THE NEW MEDICAL GUIDE for gratuitous circulation. A Nervous sufferer having been effectually cured of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Lassitude, and Indigestion, by following the instructions given in the MEDICAL GUIDE, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of others, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send post free, on receipt of a directed envelope, and two stamps, a copy of the book, containing every information required. Address James Wallace, Esq., Wilford-house, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.C.

Education.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES, SUNNY BANK, ALDERLEY EDGE, near Manchester, conducted by Miss SOMERVILLE and qualified Assistants. Terms and References on application.

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND MATHEMATICAL ACADEMY,
HAWTHORN HALL, WILMSLOW, near MANCHESTER.
Conducted by Dr. SOMERVILLE, and well-qualified English and Foreign Assistants.

The branches taught are the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages; History, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics in every department, Astronomy, Mechanics, &c. The domestic comfort of the pupils is most strictly attended to by Mrs. Somerville and Assistants.—Prospectuses, with terms, will be forwarded to any applicant.

ROYAL SCHOOL, DUNGANNON.
At the Entrance Examination, held on the 2nd and 3rd instant, in Trinity College, Dublin, Mr. RICHARD HENN COLLINS, a Pupil of this School, obtained FIRST PLACE.
November, 1859.

Publications.

In a few days will be Published, in 8vo, price One Shilling.

THE FUTURE OF ITALY;
being the Prize Essay for the Napier Gold Medal in the Historical Society of the University of Dublin, Session 1859.

BY EDWARD GIBSON, A.B.,
First Senior Moderator in History, Political Science, and English Literature.
WILLIAM McGEE, 18, NASSAU-STREET;
and all Booksellers.

This day published.
1 vol., cloth bds., price 16s.
THE PRACTICE OF THE LANDED ESTATES COURT,
From the institution to the conclusion of all proceedings.
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PIANOFORTES,
In the greatest Variety and by the best Makers,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate Terms, at
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.
Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
HARMONIUMS,
By ALEXANDRE,
From Ten to Sixty Guineas.

Cards.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

WILLIAM ANDREWS begs to acquaint his Friends and Patrons, that he has removed to more commodious Premises, having taken the house lately occupied by Mr. C. Hawkins. he hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed on him since leaving Professor Gluckman's Establishment, and assures his Friends no attention shall be wanting to render his Gallery the most perfect in Dublin. Parties favouring him with a Sitting will not run the risk of receiving bad or unsatisfactory Portraits, as W. A. will guarantee each Portrait taken equal to the specimens he exhibits.

Portraits and Works of Art Copied.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

J. O'GORMAN, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
53, WESTLAND-ROW.

Auctions, both Agricultural and otherwise, conducted in all parts of Ireland free of travelling charges.

Cash advanced on all description of property sent in for sale.

CARD.

J. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and bona fide dealings with the Public.

W. S. KENYON, Coal Importer,
3, BURGH-QUAY, CARLISLE-BRIDGE.

All Coals declined in price Two Shillings per Ton on Saturday last, the 12th November.

Correct List of prices:—
Best Whitehaven, 14s.; Gilcriux, 14s.; Wigan, 14s. 6d.
Screened Carlisle, 15s.; Superior Orrell, 16s. per ton.
Canal Coke and Slack.

The character and respectability of this Office shall be firmly maintained on the same upright principles that distinguished the Central Coal Office, D'Olier street, for thirteen years.

WILLIAM SMITH KENYON,
3, BURGH-QUAY, CARLISLE-BRIDGE.
Monday, Nov. 14th.

Miscellaneous.

IF YOU WANT a GENUINE PINCH of SNUFF,
ASK FOR BROWNE'S DUBLIN SNUFF.
MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS STREET.
To be had of all respectable Vendors.
LATE OF 37, COLLEGE GREEN.

H. LEEDOM AND CO. beg to offer the following on the lowest terms for Cash:—
WAX, SPERM, AND PRICE'S COMPOSITE CANDLES
Of every description;
LE CORDIER'S FINEST COLZA OIL.
HAMPTON LEEDOM AND CO.,
Chandlers and Oil Merchants,
Agents to Price's Patent Candle Co.,
34 AND 35, MOORE-STREET.

WEST OF ENGLAND.

SPERM, WAX, & COMPOSITE CANDLES.—The attention of the public is invited to the WEST OF ENGLAND COMPANY'S *new*, beautiful, and highly-finished manufactures in Sperm, Wax, and Composite Candles, Night and Chamber Lights, &c., which are denser in material, superior in colour, and of greater brilliancy and economy in use, than any other candles hitherto invented.

THE WEST OF ENGLAND SOAP COMPANY'S FANCY DEPARTMENT
is replete with the most récherché and fashionable as well as economical soaps for the toilet, in Almond, Rose, Windsor, Glycerine, and other beautiful varieties.

For household purposes, the Company's fine, strong best brown, and superior white soaps, cannot be too highly commanded, for their eminently active properties in washing and as a matter of real domestic economy.

All the above are sold by most respectable chandlers in Ireland.

The attention of Manufacturers is also called to the Company's Brown and White Oil Soaps which, in the great manufacturing districts of England, are fast superseding every other description.

Dealers and the Trade are invited to call on the Company's Agents,

MESSRS. COCKLE AND HOPKINS,
9, Temple-lane Dublin.

NEW GAS REGULATOR AND PURIFIER
Messrs. Defries and Sons, of London, having taken out a Patent for the above new Gas Burner, we beg to announce that we have just made arrangements with them for the special sale of it.

This artistic and complete burner is the most economical ever introduced, and is the admiration of all scientific men, on account of the various qualities it possesses.

First—It purifies the gas by filtration, and allows no more gas to pass through the burner than is absolutely required to give a full, clear, and brilliant light.

Second—It effectually checks all undue pressure, and does away with the unpleasant flickering and noise caused by the same.

Third—The interior is anti-corrosive, and is impossible to get out of order, and when once set right it will last for years.

Fourth—This Burner answers with any common nib, and is unerring in its operation.

Fifth—It can be fitted by the most inexperienced hand.

Sixth—Though last, not least—it effects a Saving of 25 per cent.

Price 1s. 3d. each.
GREGG & SON (Sole Agents),
Lamp Makers & Gas Fitters,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET.

GINGER WINE.

BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the public their GINGER WINE, an article upon which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use.

Sold wholesale by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
23, MARY-STREET;
And Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

NUNN'S MADE MUSTARD

This excellent article is prepared by a peculiar process, by which the pungent properties of the Essential Oil are fully retained, and the flavour of the Mustard is just as fresh to the palate after the lapse of years as if it were made on the instant.

Setting aside the great superiority it possesses over anything of the kind now in use, it has great claims on the score of economy, as it is a notorious fact that one half the consumption of Mustard is wasted from its turning bad, oth before and after mixing for use.

Sold, in pots, price 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, by
JOHN O'BRIEN,
(Late of J. G. Boileau & Co.'s,)
Chemists, Druggists, and Perfumers,
25, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

W. H. TAYLOR, UPHOLSTERER, CABINET MAKER, AUCTIONEER, VALUATOR, HOUSE AGENT, and UNDERTAKER, begs respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from 25, LOWER DORSET-STREET, to the more convenient premises, No. 14, NORTH FREDERICK-STREET, where he hopes for a continuance of the steady patronage he has been favoured with for the last twenty-one years.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 LOFTUS-LANE, (Capel-street.)
Manufacturer, of
Paliasses, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Feather Beds Stoved and Cleaned

MOST IMPORTANT.—Notice to the Nobility and Gentry.—Dressing Case, Work Box, and Portable Writing Desk Manufactory, 12, ANGLESEA-STREET.—S. WHITMORE, late Manufacturer to Messrs. Austen, of St. Andrew-street, and Mr. Mansfield, of Grafton-street, having now opened the above Manufactory, will be enabled to supply Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Portable Desks, Garduvins, Plate Chests, Tea Caddies, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cases, and every article in the above branch, in the most superior manner, with the best materials, and on the most reasonable terms. N.B.—Repairs punctually and carefully attended to.

GREAT SALE OF FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.
Mr. R. SPARKS having made arrangement
TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS,
WILL SELL OFF his large and valuable Stock of Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany Furniture,
Chimney and Pier Glasses,
Mattresses, Beds, Damasks, &c., &c.
At whatever prices may ensure a quick sale.
25, SUFFOLK-STREET.
A Brilliant-toned Piano.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS

Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.

Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.

The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.

Manufactured solely at the
SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.
Where inspection is invited of a large and varied stock.

BEST MADE FURNITURE.
WM. BRUNTON & CO., 43, HENRY-STREET,
Beg to call the attention of parties furnishing to their present extensive and well-assorted Stock of home-manufactured Furniture.

The Stock is largely made up of plain, substantial Goods now much in demand.

The Stock of fine Goods will be found very complete, at very moderate prices.

Every Article marked in plain figures, the lowest prices in the City.

WM. BRUNTON & CO.
43, HENRY STREET.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Irelan

ROMAN CEMENT, PORTLAND CEMENT MEDINA CEMENT, PARIAN CEMENT, MASTIC CEMENT, PLASTER OF PARIS, and UNGLAZED SANITARY PIPES,
Manufactured by
FRANCIS BROTHERS, and POTT,
NINE ELMS, LONDON;
And Sold at Greatly Reduced Prices at their
NINE ELMS CEMENT STORES,
12, TALBOT-PLACE,
Near the Custom House, DUBLIN.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING.
We respectfully beg leave to call attention to our Stock of Iron Bedsteads, which, since our late extension of Premises, we are enabled to largely increase.

We have some beautiful designs in Half-Tester, Four-post, and French Patterns, which will be found worthy of inspection.

HODGES AND SONS,
Manufacturing Ironmongers and
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20, and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Wholesale and Retail Agents for Milner's Patent Fire Resisting and Thief Proof Safes and Chests, with Gunpowder Proof Locks.

IRON BEDSTEADS WITH BEDDING
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
34, 35, & 36, CAPEL-STREET,
have a most extensive assortment of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., which they supply with or without Bedding on most the moderate scale of charges.

In every other description of
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
J. E. and Co's stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the prices very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following amongst many other articles, viz:—

Baths and Toilet Ware,
Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Britannia-metal and Block-tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Close Fire and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House-furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Previous to extensive alterations at the Old-Established China and Glass Warehouse.

WARRENS, 19 and 30, ESSEX-STREET,
Beg to inform the Public that, on and after MONDAY NEXT, they will SELL the whole of their first class Stock of Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services; Gasaliers, in Glass, Ormolu, and Bronze.

Also, the stock of Glass we now exhibit, which cannot be equalled in the kingdom. All will be disposed of at and under First Cost Price, to prevent removing and risk of breakage.

Parties purchasing over £2 allowed 5 per cent. discount in addition.

WARRENS, 19 and 30, ESSEX-STREET, TEMPLE-BAR

BOUQUETS
To be had at
KIRBY'S,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
KILLESTER GARDENS.

Delicious in Puddings, Custards, Blanc Mange, &c., Light wholesome, and of easy digestibility. When its properties are known it becomes indispensable to families.

BROWN & POLSONS
PATENT CORN FLOUR.

"A similar article has been common in America, but this is superior to any thing of the kind known."—*Lancet*, 24th July, 1858.

"Much prefrered to Arrow Root." "Superior to anything brought under my notice for similar purposes."
ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D.

JAMES LYNCH is Selling Pure Black-leaf Strong Tea at Three Shillings per pound, and Congou at Three Shillings and Four-pence per pound, which he confidently recommends in comparison with the Four Shilling Tea of any other establishment in Dublin. His finest Congou, and Assam Pekoe Souchong, is Three Shillings and Eight-pence per pound, *highest price.*
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

THOMAS YOUNG,
Successor to ROBERT HANNA,
GROCER, TEA, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
77, GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,
(Within two doors of Sackville-street, Dublin.)
☞ Goods delivered daily in any part of the city or suburbs, Kingstown and neighbourhood.
NEW FRUIT OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY.

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.—
FINEST PICKED JAMAICA COFFEE,
Rich, piquant flavour—a rare description,
Kept for Connoisseurs only.
FINEST JAMAICA MIXED WITH FINEST COSTA RICA,
possessing great strength and fine flavour,
particularly suited for Economists.

These Coffees being roasted under our immediate superintendence, our customers can always rely upon getting Coffee in the highest perfection at our shops.

THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS.

Dress.

THE ROYAL INVERNESS CAPE,
with the latest Parisian improvements, is now ready for immediate wear. Price Two to Three Guineas. The most stylish Wrapper for the Season.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAYLORS,
12 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

R. H. CURZON, 16, DUKE-STREET,
MILITARY TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,
(Late of J. B. Johnstone & Co.'s, Dawson-street.)

In consequence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, General Commanding-in-Chief, being pleased to permit the SHELL JACKET to be worn at Regimental Masses, on all ordinary occasions, by Officers when not on duty, R. H. CURSON engages to make the same of the very best material for 2*l.* 18s. cash on delivery. His Regimental Trousers, with Scarlet Stripes, from 1*l.* 8s.

His Lounge Suits, not to be equalled in Dublin, at 2*l.* 10s His Frock or Dress Coat, from 3*l.* His Morning ditto, 2*l.* 10s. His Trousers at 18s. These are garments all *guaranteed* of the *best quality.*

GEO. MACDONA AND CO.
NEW DEPARTMENTS, ADDITIONAL WAREROOMS, LARGER STOCK, INCREASED CAPITAL, IMPROVED MANAGEMENT, and still more EXCELLENT CUTTERS and WORKMEN, have been provided to meet the extraordinary increasing requirements of our business.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.

O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favoring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.

Mess and Servants Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

BEDFORD CORD PANTALOONS.—In my recent visit to England, I have purchased an unusually large supply of Bedford Cords. Amongst these will be found some of the newest and most improved makes and shades. The experience my Foremen have in Trousers, Pantaloons, and Breeches Cutting, is the guarantee I offer for excellence of fit. RICHARD ALLEN, No. 28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Wants.

DRY NURSE.—A Respectable Woman, a Protestant, can take care of a Child from its birth, can be highly recommended by the last Lady for whom she wet-nursed for 10 months.
Address "A. K.," 38, Lower Sackville-street.

A MAN AND WIFE, without incumbrance, want situations as Caretakers, in a house or offices: can be well recommended by a gentleman with whom they lived for the last twelve months in a similar employment, also by other respectable parties in town.
Address "J. T. M.," Office of the IRISH TIMES, [illegible] Stephen's-green.

BUTLER.—A decent middle-aged Man, Protestant wants a Situation, has good and satisfactory discharges.
Address "A. H.," Mr. Powell's, 2, Upper Sackville-street, or 38, Lower Sackville-street.

WANTS a Situation, as Butler and General Indoor Servant, in a Respectable Family, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to Town or Country. The advertiser is a Protestant, who will be highly recommended. Any commands for "A. B." (direct to 6, Digges-street) will be duly attended to.

Wanted.

CANVASSER WANTED.—Wanted, a respectable person to Canvass for Advertisements for a Weekly Newspaper. Permanent salary and commission given. None but those who can produce the highest testimonials need apply. Address "T. F. M. Canvasser," IRISH TIMES Office, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES
WANTED—Three Turn-over Apprentices to the Printing Trade. Terms—1s. 6d. per Hundred of Brevier.
Apply to the Proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED, to the Patent Metal Sash and Stained Glass Works.
Apply to "M. C.," IRISH TIMES Office.

THIRTY YEARS ESTABLISHED!
Semper Idem! Toujours prêt!

FRANCIS WEEKES,
94, GRAFTON-STREET,
Having returned from London, with an unusually large assortment of Goods suited for the present season, begs to call the special attention of the *Ladies of Dublin* to his novel and choice selection of the following articles, *for which his House stands unrivalled*, viz:—
RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERY.
IN THE GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT
A magnificent stock of Scarfs, Ties, Collars, Silk Handkerchiefs, and the Newest Designs in Shirts. A variety of Hose for Shooting use, and every novelty in Buck, Kid, Cloth, Cashmere, and Cape Gloves, will be found, offered at prices such as will *defy competition*, and selected by Mr. Weekes personally, his experience of *thirty years* giving him an advantage over those *Monster Houses* whose buyers purchase large quantities of inferior goods, which are offered to the Public under the *pretence of cheapness.*
THE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Under the superintendence of Mrs. Weekes, will be found Constantly Supplied with Every Novelty of the
LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS.
Indian, Australian, and Wedding Outfits executed with care and despatch.

MRS. MATTHEWS
begs to announce her return from Paris, and the arrival of her NEW GOODS, in which will be found the latest novelties in

Millinery,	Ribbons,
Mantelets,	Laces,
Shawls,	Flowers, and
Silks,	Embroideries;

With a variety of New Materials for Morning and Evening Dresses, Best Paris Kid Gloves, Fans, &c.
An inspection of which is respectfully solicited, at her Warerooms,
No. 49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

MRS. ALLEN, No. 108, GRAFTON-STREET, begs to announce her return from Paris and London. Her first show of Paris Velvet Mantles takes place This Day.—108, GRAFTON-STREET, opposite the Provost's.

TROUSSEAUX.—MRS. ALLEN has received some new and beautiful Goods suitable for Trousseaux. Ladies are invited to inspect her novelties in Dressing Gowns, Toilet Jackets, Greek Jackets, Swiss Muslin Jackets, Caps, Jupes, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, &c.
Ladies' French Mantle; Silk, Velvet, and Fancy Mantles;
Real Black Spanish Lace Mantillas;

Lace and Muslin Sets,	Ladies' Underclothing and Baby Linen,
Real Brussels Flouncings,	Ladies' Dressing Gowns,
Real Lace Bridal Squares,	Toilet Jackets,
Embroidered Muslin Jackets,	Camisoles, Petticoats,
Guipure and Applique Flouncings,	Children's Dresses,
Irish Antique Crochet,	Pelisses, Infants' Cloaks,
Ladies' Marriage and Foreign Outfits,	Children's Hats and Mantles,

Infants' Bassinettes and Baskets.
MRS. ALLEN,
Manufacturing Outfitter for Ladies, Infants, and Children.
108, GRAFTON-STREET (opposite the Provost's).

LADIES' PALETOTS.
24, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, NORTH.
E. M. ROBINSON respectfully announces an assortment of New Paletots of magnificent quality, superior to anything that has yet been introduced into this country, and a variety of other elegant materials for the new Paletot.
Cloth Jackets for House, in a great variety of prices, from Ten Shillings.

FANCY DRESS DEPARTMENT.
SCOTT, BELL, AND CO.
Have just received a large assortment of
WINTER DRESSES, in
NORWICH REPS, DROUGUETS, CASHMERES, HONEYCOMB BRILLIANTS, CASHMERE CHALLIES, CASHMERETTES, MOHAIR AND SILK MIXTURES, ABERDEEN WINCEYS WINCEY ROBES, WITH VELVET; NEW SKIRTS, THE ZIMORA, WENTWORTH, EGLINTON, AND APPLIQUE ROBE.
2, 3, 4 and 5, WELLINGTON-QUAY.

H. MORISON,
17, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
DUBLIN,
Solicits inspection of his New Arrivals of
This Season's
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
HATS AND FEATHERS,
of the most approved Shapes, as now worn by
HER MAJESTY,
AND THE ENGLISH NOBILITY,
forming the greatest Variety and largest Stock of the choicest Goods ever exhibited in this City.

TROUSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study, hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
- 87, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

LITERATURE AND CHRISTIANITY.

We concede as large a licence for the uses of literature as the most liberal and literary Christian would wish to claim. We have large conceptions of the vast and noble province of literature in the world's life. We have not the slightest wish that all history shall be converted into ecclesiastical records, or that all biography shall be a narrative of daily devotions and dying experiences—that all essays shall be sermons, and that poetry shall never transgress the proprieties of a psalm. We recognise the common-life sphere of literature, just as we do that of commerce or of politics, and its legitimate consecration to all the varied instruction, adornment, and amusement of life. We simply demand of it, as we demand of every thing else, that it be limited by the licence, and imbued with the temper, of Christianity—that the literary man, like the commercial man, do all things to the glory of God; in other words, that he himself be a godly man, and express in his writing the spiritual life that is in him—that in some respects he formally and directly serve the church, and that in others he write in congruity with the character and demands of its spiritual life.—*Rev. Henry Allen's Lecture on the Characteristics and Tendencies of Modern Literature.*

THE QUEEN AND THE ARTIST.—A young soldier was lately remarked each day at the Lyons Museum, occupying his leisure hours in copying the works of the great masters. He had just finished a fine copy of one of the best pictures, when a foreign lady, who was visiting the establishment, complimented him on his talent, and on her asking some questions, the young soldier informed her that he had been a pupil of Horace Vernet; that he had been drawn for the conscription, and, not having the means of procuring a substitute, had submitted to his fate, proposing to himself to pursue his studies whenever his military duties would allow. The lady then offered to purchase his picture at a price far higher than he could ever have hoped for, adding that she would occupy herself with his future fortune. When the young soldier inquired the name of his benefactress, she replied with a smile, "You may send your picture to the Queen of Holland." It was, in fact, her Majesty who had conferred on the young artist this high mark of kindness.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

B. HYAM'S NOVELTIES FOR THE WINTER SEASON.

THE RAGLAN SLEEVE CAPE, A WINTER OVERCOAT, adapted for travelling or walking, being made loose and easy. Gentlemen's, 20s to 45s. | Youths' and Boys', 10s. 6d. to 28s.

THE PRINCE FREDERICK, A WINTER comfortable OVERCOAT, for extremely cold weather. Gentlemen 18s. 6d. to 55s. | Youths' and Boys', 12s. 6d. to 35s.

THIRTY, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

OPENING of the New Paris Clock Wareroom.—Knowing the want of such in this city, and being convinced of the impossibility of selecting Drawing-room clocks from the limited supply of an ordinary Stock, I have devoted my large wareroom, over my Watch and Jewellery establishment, exclusively to the largest and best display in Dublin, and have placed myself in direct communication with the Makers in Paris, and have made arrangements for a constant supply of the newest designs in Bronze, many rare, mechanical, and marvellous clocks, to an inspection of which, and my prices, I respectfully invite the attention of those requiring such. New inventions in Portable Alarms, Office and Carriage Clocks.

THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Electro Plater, 111, GRAFTON-STREET, (Opposite the Provost's).

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. PATRONISED by the QUEEN---SAMUELS, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments and Working Jeweller. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Guards, &c., with numerous fancy articles, suitable for Presents, at remarkably Low Prices. No. 29.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded. Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free. Stopping Decayed Teeth with the Enamel Cement each ... £0 5 0; A Single Artificial Tooth, from ... 0 5 0; A Set with Gold Springs, from ... 5 5 0.

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET, (Four Doors from College-green.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER. "THE SATURDAY HERALD,"

A First-class Weekly Paper, of sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.

The "SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-Class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared and its promoters feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily contemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

Subscriptions to "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

STAMPED.				UNSTAMPED.			
Yearly	£0	17	6	Yearly	£0	13	0
Half-yearly	0	9	0	Half-yearly	0	6	6
Quarterly	0	4	6	Quarterly	0	3	3

Money Market.

DUBLIN MONEY MARKET—TUESDAY, 14TH NOV.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs on the Continent, the English funds have presented a very unsettled appearance, and have declined a quarter per cent. since Saturday; but the ground for alarm seems not to be well founded, and it would not be at all to be wondered at if the depression in the funds would be recovered before many days go past, and a better feeling prevail amongst the Continental Powers. Consols were quoted here to-day at a decline of 6s. 3d. per cent. for cash, not quoted for account, but at the cash prices there were sellers; New Threes declined 5s. per cent. for cash, not quoted for account, but sellers at cash price; no dealings recorded in Local or Railway Debentures; Bank of Ireland Stock advanced 15s.; Hibernian Banks advanced 5s.; Nationals for sale; Royals declined an eighth, at which price there are sellers; British and Irish Steam wanted; City of Dublin Steam 100*l.* shares declined an eighth, as did the shares of 1836; Ship Building shares improved 5s., at which there were buyers; Glasgow Steam wanted; Canal Stock buyers; National Insurance sellers; Patriotics buyers; Gas Shares buyers; Carysfort Mines steady at last price, rather sellers; General Mines wanted; Mining Company of Ireland steady; Wicklow Coppers wanted, at last price. In Railways—Ballymenas improved an eighth; County Downs wanted; Cork and Bandon buyers; Cork and Passage sellers; Belfast Junctions declined 5s.; Droghedas sellers; Kingstown Quarter Shares wanted at last price; Wicklows buyers at 5½; Cashel Stock steady at last price; South Eastern sellers; Killarneys sellers; Midlands declined an eighth on old and half shares; Warrenpoints and Kilkenny Stocks for sale; Limericks declined 15s. In Preference Railways—Bandons are wanted, No. 2 shares; Droghedas No. 3 declined an eighth; Wicklows steady; Dundalks Class A advanced 5s.; Class B for sale at par; Cashel Stock declined an eighth; Limerick Shares wanted; Drogheda 4 per cent. Debentures perpetual Stock was offered to-day for sale; Consols close dull in London to-day, at a decline of three eighths per cent. on Saturday's prices, and New Threes have also declined to the same extent.

BY MAGNETIC.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—Nov. 7.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,	96⅛ ¼
Account	96¼
New Threes,	94⅜ ⅝

NOON PRICES.

Consols, Money,	96⅛ ¼
Consols for Account,	96¼
New Threes	94⅜ ⅝

1 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money	96
Account	96⅛
New Threes,	94⅝

2.15 P.M. PRICE.

Consols Money and Account,	96⅛
Account	96⅜
New Threes,	94½ ⅝

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money on Account,	96⅛
Account	96⅛ ¼
New Threes,	94⅛ ½

NOON SUMMARY.—Indian scrip, 103⅞; Eastern Counties, 55½; Caledonians, 92¼; Grand Trunk Canada, 38; Great Western, 64½ 5½ 4¾; London and North Western, 95½ ⅝; York and North Midland, 75½. Consols opened dull at 96 3-16 5-16, and are now 96 to ⅛ ¼, with weak appearance, and little or nothing doing. Shares declined generally, but with exception of settl ment, there is little business. Midlands and London Stock quiet. Canadians steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, MONDAY.—Decided heaviness to-day in Stock Exchange, but chiefly in Funds. At one period Consols quoted one per cent. lower. The other departments of Stock Exchange were inactive and flat in tone.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(Daily News' City Article.)

The still unsettled state of affairs in Italy keeps up a feeling of uncertainty. The funds to-day experienced a relapse of ⅛ per cent.; some other departments of the Stock Exchange offers also predominated, leading to a slight reduction in prices. There was a good demand for money to-day, 2¼ per cent. appears to be the lowest rate for the best paper. Several establishments refused bills below 2⅜ and 2½. A sum of £4,000 in gold was sent into the Bank to-day. The £15,000 by the Delta, and the £9,500 by the Armenian, were taken for exportation. Russian 3 per cents. and Turkish 6 per cents. alike quoted at 66.

(Times City Article.)

The bank return for the past week, showing groundlessness of anticipation of an immediate advance of discount, was calculated to give increased strength to prices this morning, but increasing signs that there may be a struggle before the old system can be re-imposed on the Italians, counteracted the otherwise favourable tendency; consols flat but steady at the bank to-day, transactions were large for a Saturday, but not so considerable as last week.

FUNDS AND SHARES—Nov. 14.

Indian scrip, 103¾; Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¼; Caledonians, 91¾ 2; Chester and Holyhead, 48½ 9; Eastern Counties, 55½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 78½ 9½; Great Northern, 102½; Great Northern, A. 89; Great Western of Canada, 13½ ⅞; Grand Trunks, 9⅞ ½; Great Southern and Western, 108.9; Great Western, 64⅝ ⅞; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96½ ⅞; London and North Western, 95⅜ ⅞; London and South Western, 95½; Leeds Northern, 46¾ 7¼; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35½; South Eastern, 77¼ ¾; Midland, 105¾ 6; North British, 59½ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 90½; York and North Midland, 75¼ ¾. Consols opened heavy, at 96 3-16 to 5-16; declined upon money sales, 96⅛ to ¼. There has been little general business doing. Indian scrip, 103⅝ ⅞; Shares, great insecurity, and, with the exception of settlement, dealers have been very idle. Prices close about ¼ per cent. lower than on Saturday, but there is no particular feature. Canadians dull.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, MONDAY.—Funds opened a shade lower. Rentes, 69·85. 3-15—Market continues dull, and ... without alteration. Rentes, 69·85, or ⅛ de... closes ...ecline since Saturday.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—NOVEMBER 14.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	
Ditto for new ...	94⅞ ¾
New 3 ... account, 8th December	—
D... per Cent. Stock	94½
Ditto for new account, 10th November,...	—
JOINT-STOCK BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland, 100*l.* paid	245
Hibernian Bank £25 paid	34¾
Royal Bank of Ireland, 10*l.* paid,	22¾
STEAM.	
City of Dublin, 100*l.* paid	99
City of Dublin Shares of 1836, £50 paid	46⅞ 46
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building, £50 paid	53½
MINES.	
Carysfort Mining Company (Limited) 10*l.* paid	11s
RAILWAYS.	
Belfast and Ballymena, £50 paid	41⅛
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid	42¾
Dunldalk and Enniskillen, £30 paid	14⅛
Great Southern and Western, Stock, £100 paid	109 109¼
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal, £50 paid	53⅜
Ditto half shares, £25 paid,	26⅞
Waterford and Limerick, 50*l* paid	25½
PREFERENCE SHARES.	
Dublin and Drogheda, 5 per cent. redeemable	26⅞
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual, £10 paid Class A	10¼
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual, £100 paid	98⅞

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve, o'clock. The stock brokers' offices are closed on Saturdays at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th November. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED	THURS	FRID	SAT.
3 per Cent. Consols	94¾ ⅞	—	95⅛	95¼ 95	95 95¼	—
Ditto Account	—	95 95¼	95⅛ 95	—	95	95
3 per Cent. Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent. Stock	94½	94⅜ ½ ⅝	94⅜ ½	94⅜ ½	94½	94½
Ditto Account	—	94½	94⅜ ½	—	—	94½
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	—	—

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR---NOVEMBER 15TH.
Morning Tide, 1-6 Evening, 1-26.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., Nov. 15.
Canada (Ll.)	Six p.m., Nov. 15.
West Indies and Pacific (S.) Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., Nov. 16.
Australia, New Zealand, India (Bombay), &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Nov. 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c. (S.)	Six p.m., Nov. 18.
America (Boston) (Q.)	Ten a.m., Nov. 20.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., Nov. 22.
Canada (Ll.)	Six p.m., Nov. 22.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.)	Six p.m., Nov. 23.
America (New York and the Bahamas) (Ll.), India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Nov. 25.
India (Bombay) (S.)	Six p.m., Nov. 25.
Spain and Portugal (S.)	One p.m., Nov. 27.
America (New York) (S.)	One p.m., Nov. 28.
Canada (Ll.)	Six p.m., Nov. 29.

N.B.—Book Packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

DIARY OF EXHIBITIONS, PERFORMANCES, &C.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS.—Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visiters introduced by members, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays free; on Tuesdays and Thursdays at a small charge. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN EAST.—Open daily, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Library of the Museum is also open to Registered Students every evening (except Saturday evening) from 7 until 9 o'clock. Free and systematic courses of lectures are delivered in the Theatre of the Museum each session.

ROYAL IRISH INSTITUTION, COLLEGE-STREET.—The Exhibition of Paintings. Open from Ten till Six, and Seven till Ten o'clock.

MUSEUM OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.—Open to visitors on Wednesday's and Friday's from Eleven till Three o'clock, free.

THE THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL.—To-night—"The Fool's Revenge;" to conclude with "The Dream at Sea."

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—To-night—"Susan Hopley, or the Trials and Vicissitudes of Life;" "If the Cap Fits;" "Seeing Ellerton;" to conclude with "The Mysteries of Paris."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion but as a guarantee of good faith.

Rejected contributions can on no account be returned.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 1o'clock. p.m., and the Third Edition at 4 o'clock p.m.

GENTLEMEN'S ROYAL INVERNESS AND HIGHLAND CAPES.

TODD, BURNS, & CO. wish to call attention to the large and varied Stock of the above graceful and gentlemanly Garments which they keep ready-made in all the different Materials suitable for the present season, viz:—

WATERFORD TWEED.
CHEVIOT TWEED
HEATHER TWEED.
MELTON CLOTH.
BLACK AND BLUE BEAVER.
IRISH FRIEZE, BROWN.
IRISH FRIEZE, GREY.
BLACK AND BROWN WITNEY.

Also, to their ample Ready-made Stock of all other descriptions of Warm Overcoats.

TODD, BURNS, AND CO., TAILORING DEPARTMENT, 47, MARY-STREET.

P.S.—The Street Alterations are completed. Mary-street and Henry-street now open for Vehicles as usual.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, TUESDAY, NOV. 15.

IRELAND, in all her vicissitudes, has ever been a military nation. When the strengthening and extension of the Pale either reduced the natives to submission, or led them to prefer the protection of England to internecine wars, the Irish formed no small portion, and assuredly the bravest portion, of foreign armies. The descendants of Irish warriors still flourish in Spain. If the Irish Brigade no longer exists in France, the memory of its achievements is matter of history. To-day the Irish form a great complement of the British army. In India, China, Persia, and the Crimea the military spirit of Ireland has been gloriously represented. If the Irish soldier has not the weight of the English, or the immobility of the Scotch, he has his own valuable qualities. A cheerful spirit by camp fire or bivouac, a reckless daring which seeks a place in the forlorn hope or storming party, endurance of fatigue, contentment with poor or scanty rations, an elasticity and agility equalled only by the Zouaves, and a love of war for its own sake, constitute the character of the true Irish soldier.

Nor are these qualities peculiar to the peasantry; the middle and higher classes have their own passionate love for adventure, and share in the hardy constitution of the peasant. Inured to athletic sports, to a degree far beyond Englishmen of the same classes, who are either devoted to commerce or agriculture, or who shoot down pheasants and partridges in well-stocked preserves, the Irish sportsman wanders over moor and mountain, or tracks the river from its narrow source in some tarn far away, to its final rush into the sea. He knows the passes among the hills, the gorges and perilous defiles; he knows the strong natural defences of our country, and of all men knows how to defend it. It is, then, with some feeling of vexation we find the English journals, both metropolitan and provincial, filled with intelligence respecting some thousands of Volunteer and Rifle Clubs. In that commercial nation some 150,000 volunteers are already enrolled and drilled. They are armed with the most destructive weapon, and in contests for prizes have given proof of their efficiency. Some have learned to manipulate the great guns, and know well the the range of their shot and the strong points of defence, should an enemy enter their harbours. England, at the present moment, possesses such a force as she never possessed before, and may well smile at the gasconade of Imperial journals, since to conquer her every male inhabitant of France should be a disciplined soldier landed in the island bodily.

Ireland, however, is to depend for her defence on the Militia and Constabulary. We mean no disrespect to either force when we say they are not adequate to retain this island against a strong body of invaders, and a weak body will not be sent. The martello towers, for instance, along our coast, and the few forts recently erected round Kingstown, could offer no protracted resistance to an army. Yet, Dublin is worth fighting for. Some 3 or 5 millions plunder could be gained from our banks and commercial establishments. But we have what is more precious to us than wealth. We have wives and daughters, sons and homes. A French army of spoiled Zouaves bivouacked in Dublin is something too horrible to think of.

There is some old law in existence which prevents the formation of Rifle Clubs in Ireland. This was the ready excuse of the Minister when appealed to. He promised, indeed, to take the matter into consideration, and to introduce a bill to legalise their formations One would think that where no political question was involved a short bill could be prepared in an hour, and passed rapidly through both Houses. Ministers have never found any difficulty in passing with rapidity measures connected with national defences. If the Minister were in earnest, he could have procured a bill within three days, and we now should have had our Volunteers in training, and need not furnish to our Continental friends the taunt that England dare not trust Irishmen with arms.

We believe firmly that if an invasion took place to-morrow, we would be found fighting side by side irrespective of creed or party. The enemy which trusts to the wordy war of polemical strife, or the vituperative eloquence of arrogant ecclesiastics, would be bitterly self-deceived. We differ among ourselves and agree to differ; but there are subjects which would unite us as one man, and Ireland would pulsate as from one heart, at the first symptom of invasion upon her virgin soil. True, there are some discontented spirits, some few heroes of Ballingarry, men who vote swords and give medals. There are, we believe, some admirers of the vitriol and ironspike thrower, but they are miserably few. Some discontented spirits will be found in all communities; some who would put their country in a blaze, hoping in the confusion to wrest for themselves that wealth which they have neither ability nor perseverance to earn; but these may readily be swept aside. They refuse to be propitiated, and they are too weak to cause anything but a compassionate smile.

But if any timorous statesmen dread lest Ribbonmen, Phœnixmen, or Young Irelanders, should be found in the Volunteer ranks, it is very easy to obviate alarm; the cost of the uniform and equipments alone would effectually exclude those whose dangerous temper arises chiefly from impecuniosity. Some discretion left to the commanding or inspecting officer, or the other members of the corps, would exclude all who could not heartily be trusted.

Since Mr. Herbert promised to consider an Irish Volunteers Bill, he has instituted commission upon commission respecting English defences. There has not been a whisper respecting Irish defences. Some French engineers, the other day, examined carefully the ground on either side of the Shannon. They had been through Ireland, they said, and knew it well. But no engineer, English or Irish, has scrutinised our means of self-defence. England, perhaps, may fancy that even if an enemy were in possession of Ireland he could be expelled at leisure. Such a supposition is not very consolatory to the loyal people of this country, nor is it true. It is far easier to repel an assailant than to expel him from his chosen ground, nor will that population be eager to join in dislodging a power which England, whether from jealousy or weakness, suffered to gain footing.

The *Times* on the Zurich Treaty:---

Count Walewski, in his Diplomatic Circular upon the Treaty of Zurich, propounds an explanation which leaves everything to be explained. In his opening sentence he tells expectant Europe—still anxiously awaiting the fiat of the Liberator of Italy as to how far he is prepared to set Italy free—that the negociations of Zurich had an ascertained point of departure and a well-defined object. The point of departure is clear, for we can judge the past without the aid of diplomatic gloss; but the object still appertains to the future, and, if at all well defined, is well defined only to the mind of the Imperial Master of the French Minister. An attentive study of this State paper suggests, however, not only a doubt whether its author thoroughly understands the question he discusses, but a further doubt whether even the Emperor of the French himself is not undecided. We read in vain to discover some clearly-traced policy and some determinate resolution as to the results of that campaign which was so brilliant in its progress and so disappointing in its termination. We have now had at least half-a-dozen official and semi-official recapitulations of the circumstances of this intervention in the affairs of Italy. In every one of these it has been specially insisted that the object of that intervention was settled from the commencement, and that the Emperor has never swerved from the intention with which he originally entered upon this war. If this be true, it is strange that Europe should still be speculating in such uncertainty as to what the ultimate course of the French Emperor may be. It is perhaps not polite to question the consistency and tenacity of so high an intelligence, nor to test by the ordinary rules of logic the acts of the master of so many legions. When, as we are sententiously told, the habit of forethought is the science of government, we are invited to believe that Napoleon III. has foreseen all that has happened, and has shaped out at all events that have produced the position which now exists. When we remember the promise that Italy should be free from the Alps to the Adriatic, and are assured that all that was promised has been fulfilled, we are bound to attempt to reconcile the present state of the Italian Peninsula with the fulfilment of the Imperial promise. The most robust faith, however, struggles in vain against the difficulties of arriving at this conviction; and, with every desire to believe, looks for some undeveloped circumstance to assist it against the pressure of public facts. We thought we had discovered some clue through these difficulties in the information which had reached us that all the European Powers had agreed to ratify the decision of the Italian States as to their future government, and the English public generally welcomed this announcement as a solution which to some extent reconciled past promises with present performances. We still believe that this understanding among the great Powers is in full force, and that nothing is wanted but the assent of France to terminate this matter in a manner which would leave nothing to be desired if Venetia could be emancipated and if Lombardy could be made secure. But when all seemed progressing to a conclusion, Napoleon III. again unexpectedly interferes—an inopportune *deus ex machina*, who came, not to solve a difficulty, but to tighten a loosening knot, and to restore an old entanglement. A few days ago we were all willing to believe that the Emperor of the French felt himself bound to Austria no further than to allow to the partisans of the exiled Grand Dukes full scope and opportunity to restore those Princes, if they could, either by Italian intrigues or by Italian arms. Now, however, when it has been made manifest that these Princes have no friends in Italy, and are only pretenders without a party in their late dominions, the Emperor interferes of his own mere motion, and prevents a settlement which would have consolidated his own work as approximately as possible to his own avowed intention. For the purpose of this unexpected interference we turn with curiosity to Count Walewski's manifesto. Although dated a few days earlier than the election of the Prince of Carignan, this State paper was written when the intention of the Assemblies was well known, when the Emperor had been publicly informed of, and even consulted as to, this intention, and when the certainty of the election was anticipated in Paris, and the action of the French Government in reference to it must have been settled. Count Walewski well knew, not only when he published this despatch in the *Moniteur*, but also when he wrote it, that the Regency of Central Italy was the one great turning point of the Italian question, and the only question connected with Italy which attracts public interest at this moment.

The Circular Despatch of the French Minister is chiefly remarkable for the absence of all allusion to this topic. As a recapitulation it tells nothing that is new, and, while enumerating notorious facts, it only suggests the discrepancies between these important achievements and the much more extensive promises. We do not now require to be reminded of the disinterestedness and generosity of the French Emperor in ceding to Sardinia the conquered province of Lombardy. We have over and over again read in the French papers the boast that by the victories of the French arms "the position of Austria in Italy has ceased to be aggressive and preponderant, and presents no aspect which is in the least degree inconsistent with the free development of the political interests of Italy;" and we have over and over again shown how little this boast is borne out by the event Now that the same vaunt is repeated in a State paper, we can only meet it by a simple allusion to existing facts. The shores of the Adriatic are in bitter bondage. The rich plain of Lombardy, which, as Count Walewski says, constituted three-fifths of the Austrian possessions in Italy, lies defenceless under the cannon of Peschiera and Mantua. Lombardy is to those fortified uplands what the Lowlands of Scotland would have been to the Highlands if the Highlands had been possessed by one powerful monarch. Many an Englishman in his autumnal wanderings has lingered upon that hill of Solferino, and, when he recovered from his first astonishment at the tremendous strength of the position from which the Austrians were driven out, looked abroad over the fat plain, where far and wide the olives and mulberries and trelliced vines and patches of Indian corn stretched away to the distant horizon—a garden where even the rays of the setting sun lit up the confine. He has counted in that flat expanse, a score of cities celebrated in a hundred histories, rich in the hoards of industry and in the masterpieces of art, dotted about like distant sails seen through the sun haze upon an Eastern sea. No scene can be more tranquil, more beautiful, or more defenceless. When he has taken in this full western prospect he has turned round to the east where the undulating uplands rise swell upon swell into great Alpine peaks. He sees Peschiera reposing in strength upon the deep blue Garda Lake, and Verona's impregnable walls lengthening in solid mass at the foot of the neighbouring mountains; he sees the dome of Mantua as a speck upon the distant right, and he knows that Legnago lies on the other side of those hills which conceal the windings of the Mincio. It is a scene on the one side of unprotected wealth and unguarded industry, and on the other of stern power. There is the strong man, and there is the prey. Add that the master of these fastnesses believes that the plain which lies at his mercy is legitimately his own, and we comprehend the perpetual temptation to the Austrian and the perpetual terror to which the Treaty of Zurich has condemned the Italian. We can appreciate also the truthfulness of State papers when they boast that the position of Austria is no longer aggressive or preponderant in Italy.

Surely this is enough. Even Austria ought to be satisfied that she is sufficiently securely placed to sweep back at an early opportunity all she has lost. With such odds against young Italy it is not too much to wish that she may be left with her arms unbound, to strengthen herself as she may against that early day when the four great fortresses will be put to the only use for which they can be kept in existence. Even Austria, if she were a chivalrous enemy, would be content that when the day arrives she should find something like a foe to resist her. With such an overwhelming superiority of force she cannot require the additional facility of friends to do treachery in all the little citadels she may have to attack. It is true that we have no right to talk with authority upon these matters. We have not fought in this war, and we have no right to take action upon the peace. We comment only as mere lookers on. But the case is altered when we are invited to give these arrangements the authority of a general European law, and to adopt them as our own. It then becomes not only our right, but our duty, to understand distinctly what the Imperial policy of France is. We must allow that Napoleon III. has by his victories made himself master of the position. It is he who has coerced Austria, and he has a right to say where his coercion shall stop. But we have a right to say "*Davus sum, non Œdipus.*" We must not go into Congress to expound French riddles. The Imperial Liberator now gives us every morning some assurance which would be comprehensible if it stood alone, but which unfortunately does not stand alone. We still require to know, in plain, frank, undiplomatic language, what it is which the Emperor of the French requires us to enact in our character of a member of the great Council of Europe. An English Minister must have something much more definite and much more consistent upon the subject of the Duchies than the statements in Count Walewski's Circular before he would be justified in committing this country to any part in a Congress for the settlement of Italy.

The *Morning Herald* on the Prospects of Christianity in India:---

What is called the religious difficulty of Indian politics is gradually forcing itself into more prominent notice, as the military and financial affairs of the empire appear to dissolve into something like settlement. It seems now pretty well understood that there will be a change in the mode of handling Christianity, but the alteration is not likely to be as extensive as the extremes of either side fear or wish. Upon the whole, nothing can be worse than the language and arguments used by the minority, who consider it a creditable exhibition of consistency to stand by the old policy of the Company in this matter. It would be difficult to name the qualifications which entitle any man to lay down an extreme dogma upon such a subject as that of defining the duties of Christianity in India, but it is still more difficult to discover in the language and writings of those who would ignore it any single claim to be heard upon the subject. They seem to be at no small pains to divest themselves of every shade of feeling which could possibly be construed into a religious one, with a view, we presume, of substantiating a claim to impartiality. Unfortunately, there is external evidence that these persons are most virulent partisans, and that the arguments they employ constitute a special advocacy which is easily recognised. There is something, little though it may be, to be almost admired in the conduct of men who can stake a fraction of their reputation for sagacity in the perpetual defence of a ruler like Lord Canning. It is doubtful whether anything the Governor-General could do would repay the devotion of his numerous friends. He may not be the lump of obstinacy and imbecility that some of his enemies represent him to be; but if he has deserved anything like the commendation that has been heaped upon him, then the moon is made of green cheese, and Lord John Russell is a Roman Catholic. The verdict of the English people has long been delivered upon the conduct of Lord Canning, and as usual, when affecting some particular statesman, it has a strong measure of generosity; but it is not of such a nature that men will be likely to add to their reputation by standing by the defendant at all hazards.

The justification, however, of an excessive neutrality in religious matters is clearly not a personal question. Lord Canning may conveniently represent one party, as Sir John Lawrence is said to represent another; but as either policy will be felt beyond the influence of either of these men, the consideration of it must be proportionably extensive. So far as it is a personal matter there is not much room for choice; but, on the other hand, possession is an inconveniently large proportion of the law, and has material advantages. Lord Canning is in India, and Sir John Lawrence in England. Nelson was but second in command when he gained the victory at Copenhagen, so that it seems we are at least a consistent people. It must be admitted that the intended encroachments and the inconsiderate silliness of the violent Evangelical party warrant an effective opposition, and we confess to thinking that of the two extremes theirs is infinitely the more dangerous. The policy of the other side has had a tolerably long reign, but its warmest advocates cannot very clearly define the advantages we have derived from it. The advocates of Indian missions are entitled to make the most of the alleged cause of the mutiny, so insisted on by Sir John Lawrence; but common fairness compels us not to stretch this explanation too far. It is natural to suppose that an attempt to throw off a foreign yoke requires for its justification nothing more than a thin pretext and an opportunity, and that the announcement of a single cause may be part of that leaven of hypocrisy which is sure to characterise every political rebellion. The assertion by the leaders of the mutiny that they knew that the English intended to take away the native religion and enforce Christianity was, no doubt, known by them to be a lie; but it offered a most captivating watchword, and soon became largely credited. With this, then, as an exciting cause, the predisposition to discontent occasioned by an apparently unlimited passion for annexation, and an ingenious system for rendering civil justice impracticable, was not long in combining to effect an almost successful rebellion. It matters not how far the authors of the religious cry knew its falseness; it is sufficient, for the purposes of making use of the fact, to know that the accusation brought against the English was held by the natives to be consistent with reason and probability. Had they known the utter impossibility of a forcible conversion, and that it was as much beyond our power as inconsistent with our inclination to attempt it, some other pretext would have been adopted by the rebels, and though it is possible that the mutiny would have occurred just the same, its success would not have been half so likely or the movement so popular as it seemed to be under the stimulating influence of the "Deen" theory. It therefore might not have occurred at all. The text of the more violent section of the missionary party is founded upon the assumption that the next step in the argument is true—viz., that an acquaintance with the doctrines of Christianity would have told the natives all that was wanted in order to keep them quiet. Had this knowledge existed, it would then have been necessary to persuade the natives that in this instance we were prepared to act up to the spirit of Christianity, which they, on their part, might have considered an exceptional piece of conduct for which they ought to have a guarantee. This part of the argument is so soon exhausted that it can never be productive of much good to the cause of moderate and reasonable Christians.

No one can be surprised that this question has turned up as a result of the mutiny. The advocates of the Company affect to disregard its connection with the subject, and they are sufficiently high and mighty and contemptuous towards those who differ from them. Even admitting that the rebellion was a natural consequence of secular mismanagement, the directors were far too eager to make the handling of Christianity in their own way an essential part of their policy, to get off scot free of blame, and to escape from discussion now that their policy and their government are both called in question. The little that was done for Christianity in India was wrung by Parliamentary interference out of the Board of Directors. They are as guiltless of having moved a finger in the cause as the King of Delhi himself. They are not even touched by the irony contained in the discovery that it was to save their own religion that the natives rebelled. Is not this always the way of the world? The principle upon which services and good intentions are required is unchangeable. It is very natural, then, that men should say, if the old policy has not prevented a rebellion alleged to be caused by fear of the summary propagation of the Gospel, let us try another plan, which will at any rate have the advantage of being a little more courageous and less time-serving, not to speak of higher motives of action. It may be gratifying to the irreligionists to know that the moderate evangelising party (who will eventually carry their point) have no wish to press the introduction of Christianity upon the natives in any one sense. They are simply tired of the impudent denial so often given to the charge long since proved against the Company, and they are further convinced that it is just as easy to maintain an open support of Christianity as it is to raise taxes and to torment a people with expensive and endless procedure at law. The fact is, it is simply a question of our ability to hold the country at all, and the natives must be taught to accept our religious "dispensation" just as they do our military, judicial, and financial arrangements. The question with us is not whether the last are simply popular, but whether they are politics and successful, and also how much military force is required to keep them going. Whatever explanation cant may supply our tenure of India exists really on these principles. "The willing obedience of a contented people," is what Lord Canning was directed to aim at acquiring, not what any one believes we yet possess. Of course, if any set of men open an offensive campaign against the religious prejudices of the Hindoos, and forget to make themselves strong enough to render mutiny impossible, they would lose the country just as they would if they were to try it on with their pockets in a like manner. But the same power, whatever it may be, which is sufficient for the maintenance of law, justice, and taxation, will enable us to support the substance, and not merely the name, of the Christian religion. There is no more reason in asking for an excess of propagandist power than there is in seeking to endanger our possession of India by any other extravagance.

The *Observer* on the position of Foreign Affairs:--

The news from Italy comes quick and contradictory from day to day. Hopes and fears alternate, and state of uncertainty as to the future is kept up, which is very tantalising, and which may come to be dangerous. It cannot be denied that the vacillating and conflicting statements in the French press contribute more to this unpleasant certainty than the vague rumours which are due to newspaper correspondents and telegraphic messages that are wholly unauthorised. It is not less so with the articles of the *Moniteur*, or even with the semi-official and elaborate essays of the *Constitutionel* or *Pays*. We have been at some pains to correct the vague rumours from abroad, and events have born out our corrections. Whilst affairs looked hopeful in Central Italy during the week by the unanimous concentration of power in the hands of Prince Carignan, as Regent for the King of Sardinia, we were stunned by a telegram from Turin on Friday to the effect that the Emperor Napoleon had enjoined the King of Sardinia to interpose his authority to prevent this arrangement. We believe that we are quite correct in stating that no such prohibition has been issued from Paris, or adopted in Turin. It was suspected that the appointment of a Regent would be distasteful to the Emperor, as embodying a degree of permanent authority which he wished to keep over for the deliberations of Congress, and as embarrassing to him in keeping the engagements of Villafranca. It is therefore probable enough that the Emperor Napoleon has expressed dissatisfactions but it is also most likely that the King of Sardinia has taken no more positive step in the matter than to suspend any action in relation to it on his own part, and to postpone the decision which would doubtless be more agreeable to himself, and best and safest for his country. It would be a melancholy thing for the Italians to lose their confidence, one by one, in all that they had warmly trusted and followed in the war. The King of Sardinia has his embarrassments, inseparable from his position, as well as his powerful ally. But we cannot help thinking that the boldest policy may after all turn out to be the best. The present ministers of Victor Emmanuel have not always shown themselves equal to the occasion. But we do not despair. We have still the unanimity and the moderation of the people, the boldness and conduct of Garibaldi, and the vigorous and sagacity of Cavour. So far as England is concerned, the opinions of her Government, as well as of her people, are all on the right side; and whatever influence she may possess—and it is neither slight nor powerless—will continue to be honestly exercised on the side of Italian unity and independence.

The three treaties of Zurich have been formerly signed and completed in the way we some time since announced The first is between Austria and France, the second between France and Sardinia, and the third, for which the others had cleared the way, is the definitive Treaty of Peace between Austria, France, and Sardinia, the three principals in the war. It is nobody's business to find fault with whatever terms these powers choose to make with each other; but when they come to decide beforehand the destinies of the other parts of Italy, it is then time for Europe to interfere. There is no formal communication of these treaties, which soon, however, will be ratified in due form; but there is a circular note from Coont Walewski, the Foreign Minister of France, addressed to his envoys at foreign courts, and meant to convey his views to the public in other countries. Of this document it is not necessary to say much more than that it is an elaborate and feeble excuse for French subserviency to Austrian views, and an effort to prejudge the claims of Italy before the European Congress, which it states will be invited to consider the present and future condition of Italy. In considering those questions it would be well to bear in mind the difference between the Italy of to-day and the Italy of Villafranca, which Count Walewski makes the goal, as well as the starting point, of all his lucubrations. Short as the time is, there have been many changes since the two Emperors thought they could decide the fate of every part of Italy in their hurried interviews from which so much dissatisfaction has been spread abroad. There have been consummated since then many a great and grave political transaction, which cannot be regarded as otherwise than *faits accompli*. It is with such complete consummations that Europe will have to deal, and the English Government and the English press have done good service in incessantly calling attention to the real state of affairs, in order that "no mistake" may mappen, when the time for formal discussion and decision shall arrive.

The *Morning Star* on Dr. Smethurst:---

The public will be gratified to perceive that Dr. Smethurst has been formally examined on a charge of bigamy, and for that offence, if proved guilty, will receive the punishment which the law assigns. At the same time, we think we are bound to say that, as the case now stands, the matter does not look at all satisfactory, or in exact accordance with our deep-seated and constitutional notions of justice. We have all along held that bigamy seemed to be the special offence committed by the prisoner, an offence for which he ought to be made amenable. But has he, or has he not, been absolved from the consequences of the verdict of murder? This is a serious point, and it is here where a doubt exists. We are not sure that the Home-office has pardoned Smethurst; indeed, a Government organ affirms that this is not the case, though it gives us to understand that it may be the case hereafter. But why hereafter, if not now? The pardon cannot surely be withheld in order that it may be made dependent upon his conviction for another offence? Every judge in the land must say that there can be no justice in a course like that. If the prisoner is guilty of murder, for murder let him be punished; if he has committed no murder, as almost everybody now seems to believe, then let him be absolved entirely from punishment on that account. These two things must be separated—the charge of bigamy and the charge of murder. To mix them up together surreptitiously, whether in drawing the indictment, in charging the jury, in finding a verdict, or assigning punishment, would be an invasion of law and justice which surely cannot be tolerated in this country. It now seems to be pretty well understood that if Dr. Smethurst had been no bigamist, there never would have been any charge of murder brought against him. Had he simply been the attendant, and not the husband of Miss Bankes, no thought of that kind would have arisen. But because he committed bigamy he was deemed guilty of murder; and are we to have a charge of bigamy brought against him in such a way as to intimate that it is murder we are thinking about? Try him for the specific offence now imputed by all means, and, when convicted, punish him according to the spirit of that law which makes this offence criminal. Let the Home Secretary, and the prosecuting counsel, and the judge, and the jury, dismiss the question of murder from their minds altogether, and give themselves up to the consideration of the question whether he married Miss Bankes when his former wife was alive, and whether the circumstances under which he did so were mitigating or otherwise. To act in any other way would be un-English and unmanly; it would be to poison the pure stream of justice, and to prove that accurate conceptions of right and wrong were passing away from the administrative and legal conscience.

The *Daily News* on English Finance:—

Will money become dearer?—is a question which, though as yet somewhat premature, has been generally discussed during the last fortnight. The expectation of an *immediate* rise in the Bank rate has been diminished by the character of the last weekly return, which shows, not only that there is no drain now in progress, but an absolute increase of half a million in the unemployed reserve, consequent upon an increase of like amount in the public deposits. The meaning of this is, that the general market has been able to spare half a million, due either to Government on account of revenue, or to the Council of India on account of railway and other payments; and that, [illegible] rate though the supply of money in commercial channels is, the public have not been under the necessity of calling any portion of this sum back into circulation, through withdrawal of private deposits or the operations of the discount [illegible]. We may thence infer that, notwithstanding the comparative scarcity of money, of which so much has been said, and which naturally forms the favourite theme of money-dealers whose energies are concentrated upon screwing out an additional quarter per cent., the amount of capital on offer is, in reality, adequate to the immediate requirements of trade. It is important to bear in mind that, apart from periods of panic, when money is locked up from circulation, its scarcity or abundance is mainly a question of price. Consols may be very scarce indeed at 96, whereas 99 would bring out an ample supply of stock. In like manner, money may be found decidedly tight at 2½ per cent., whilst there are a host of people ready to lend at 3. During part of last week money was unusually scarce in several quarters, but it was scarce at a price below the average. A moderate advance arising from legitimate causes, and destitute of the element of panic, would do no one any harm. It would prove that enterprise is becoming more active, that the rate of profit has increased so far as to enable the commercial classes to pay higher terms for money, and that, in fact, the profits of the country are being more equally distributed, a more equitable share being assigned to the holders of capital whose commodity has, for the last two years being extraordinarily depreciated. For these reasons, when the rate of discount does begin to rise from its present depressed point, there will not be the slightest ground for anxiety; and if commercial people are so ill-advised as to rush in frantic haste to borrow, not because they want money, but because they want to store it up in a sort of dog-in-the-manger fashion, just as they did during the memorable Russian panic at the end of April last, they will have only themselves to blame it they are compelled to pay for a time an artificially enhanced price. There is nothing in our trading or commercial position to justify uneasiness; and an advance in the value of money to the ordinary level would be regarded by many minds as an encouraging rather than an adverse sign.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Nov. 12.

The Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal) and Princess Alice, went to Frogmore on Friday evening after dinner, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal), Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur, left Windsor by a special train at 9 o'clock this morning for Portsmouth, in order to be present at the launch of the ship of war.

The ladies and gentlemen in attendance on the Queen and Prince Consort were Viscountess Jocelyn, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, Lord Methuen, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel the Hon. A. Harding. The suite in attendance on their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Frederick William consisted of the Countess Lynar, Countess Hohenthal, Count Perponcher, and Captain Schweinitz.

The Royal party arrived in the dockyard at a quarter past 11 o'clock, when Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal) performed the ceremony of naming the ship "Victoria." The Queen and Royal party afterwards went with Admiral Bowles with their company to luncheon at the Admiralty-house, and returned to Windsor Castle about minutes before 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lord John Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Sir George and Lady Grey, and Colonel F. Seymour, arrived on a visit in the evening.

The Royal dinner party included their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal), Princess Alice, and the Princess of Leiningen, Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, the Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting, and the visitors who arrived in the evening.

The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance, and played during dinner.

SUNDAY, Nov. 13.

The Queen and Prince Consort, Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia (Princess Royal), the Princesses Alice, Helena, and Louisa, and Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the household attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. Lord John Russell, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, and Sir George and Lady Grey, also attended service.

The Rev. Charles Kingsley preached the sermon.

The nomination of Sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales for the ensuing year took place on Saturday—the morrow of St. Martin—in the Court of Exchequer, before the following Lords of her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council:—The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), the Lord Chancellor, Sir G. Cornewall Lewis, the Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice Erle, and the Lord Chief Baron. Several of the Judges of the Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and the Exchequer assisted at the nomination.

The Hon. William Bathurst, Clerk of the Privy Council, attended. Three gentlemen were nominated for each county.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mrs. Gladstone left town on Saturday evening for the Deanery at Windsor.

The Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, Duchess of Leuchtenberg, is the sister of the present Emperor of Russia. She married Prince Maximilian Leuchtenberg, son of Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy. Prince Eugene, Viceroy of Italy, Duke de Leuchtenberg, and adopted son of Napoleon I., was uncle, by his sister Hortense de Beauharnais, Queen of Holland, of the Emperor Napoleon III. Prince Eugene married, at the beginning of 1806, the Princess Augusta, daughter of the King of Bavaria, one of the most beautiful Princesses in Europe. Seven children were the issue of this marriage, of whom two were sons; the younger, Prince Maximilian, having assumed the hereditary title on the decease of his elder brother, Prince Augustus Napoleon, who expired suddenly, six weeks after his marriage with Donna Maria of Portugal, daughter of Don Pedro I.

The Duke of Newcastle will leave London in a few days for Brighton. Lord Robert and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton have already arrived at that watering-place.

The Earl of Shelburne arrived in London on Thursday from Bowood. Her ladyship is expected in a few days.

Lady Graham and Miss Graham have arrived in Park-street, from the Continent.

The marriage of Viscount Falkland and the Duchess of St. Albans' was solemnised on Friday, at All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge.

Lord and Lady Leigh have left London for Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire.

Lord and Lady Bagot have left Dover House, Whitehall, for Blithfield Hall, Staffordshire.

The Duke of Devonshire is surrounded by a select family circle at Hardwick Hall, near Chesterfield. Lord and Lady Waterpark, Lord and Lady George Cavendish and Hon. Miss Cavendish, and Mr. and Lady Fanny Howard have been among the guests. The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., and Lords Frederick and Edward Cavendish and Lady Louisa Cavendish are staying with the noble duke.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton and their youthful family intend to leave Baden for Paris in the course of the ensuing week, to pass the winter in the French capital.

The Countess (Dowager) of Westmoreland and Lady Rose Fane left Apthorpe Hall, Northamptonshire, a few days since, for Brighton, to pass a few months in retirement.

The Earl and Countess of Darnley have arrived at Clifton Lodge, Meath.

Sir Ralph Howard, Captain Doyle, Mrs. Doyle, Master LeHunte Doyle, Colonel Warren, Captain Young, R.N., Mrs. Stuart, —Perceval, Esq., and Mrs. Perceval, are sojourning at the Anglesey Arms Hotel, Kingstown.

Hamilton Stubber, Esq., Mrs. Stubber and suite, are expected to-day at the Anglesey Arms Hotel, Kingstown, from Moyne House, King's County, for the winter.

Latest departures from the Royal Albert Hotel, Lower Dominick-street.—The Earl of Mountcashel, Lord Kilworth, the Right Hon. and the Rev. Lord De Freyne, L. D. Corr, Esq., Hon. Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. ..., Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Miss Betterville and ..., Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Segrave, Mrs. and Miss ...

Knox and Bonne, Mr. and the Misses Stephens, Cap. Barry, Doctors Moffat and Thompson, Messrs. Battersby, Tucker, E. Bateman, Carrick, Blake, Greer, Delany, Kelly, Coates, Williams, Harman, Cardwell, Butler, Foster, Aylmer, &c. Arrivals—Mr. and Mrs. De ... Mr. and the Misses M'Cann, P. Nugent, G. A. M'Dermott,—Patterson,—Coleman, and A. Comyn,

The Church.

Diocese of Lismore.—The Lord Bishop of Cashel has in- the Richard B. Nevile to the union of Stradbally, in diocese of Lismore, on the presentation of his Grace the of Devonshire. The union has been lately formed by Lord Lieutenant and Council, who have united the vicar- of Clones (formerly part of the Stradbally Episcopal to the adjoining vicarage of Dungarvan, of which the H. G. C. Browne is incumbent. Both unions have effected at the request of the Lord Bishop of Cashel.

Diocese of Waterford.—The Lord Bishop of Cashel appointed the Rev William Richey (late assistant to the Hamilton Verschoyle, Upper Baggot-street Chapel) to of Killea (Dunmore East), in the diocese of Wa- during the absence from illness of the respected vicar, Bartholomew Labarte.

Diocese of Cashel.—The Rev. John Long has been ap- by the Lord Bishop of Cashel, curate of Kilcooly, in diocese of Cashel, on the nomination of the Rector, the George Thompson.

Diocese of Armagh.—William Wann, Esq., J.P., of ...hill, has been appointed sequestrator for the parish of ... by his Grace the Lord Primate, during the of one month which must elapse between the retire- of the Rev. and Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford the induction of his successor. Mr. Wann complied with requirements on Monday last, in Armagh, before the ...

Thanks.

Macdona, 32, Molesworth-street, Treasurer to the Visitors' Society—To Rev. W. H. Flemyng, for being collection after sermon, in Milltown Church, in the funds of the society.

The Army.

The 26th Cameronians will move from Linen Hall Bar- Ship-street Barracks after the departure of the 2nd Lanark Militia.

The Major-General commanding the district at Chatham orders on Saturday to the officers commanding the depot battalions and the Royal Engineers for the non- commissioned officers and men of the several Indian depots the Royal Engineers to be furnished with leather leg- which are to be worn only in muddy weather and on mounting when it is considered necessary.

John Anderson, resident superintendent of Royal gun in Woolwich Arsenal, assumed the duties of his appointment yesterday morning, and, together with the subordinate officers of the inspector's department of entered upon the offices recently occupied by Wilmot, late superintendent of gun factories, and artillery officers superseded from that department.

complete cooking battery for 5,000 men is in course of construction in the carriage department of Woolwich Arsenal, is ordered by the Commander-in-Chief to be completed the utmost possible speed for service with the troops in Capt. Grant has been requested to direct the forma- of the equipment upon the plan of his ambulatory boilers pontoon kettles, which have been tested with so much satisfaction to the army, the authorities of the War Depart- and the Sanitary Committee of Inspection. They are fitted on six artillery waggons, and when finished, ac- to the approved system already thoroughly tested, will form the most efficient method of military cooking has ever been devised for an army in the field. The of trench cooking in the ground by means of the trench termed by the inventor "pontoon kettles," is con- and well adapted for our sailors and marines when em- on shore.

The Navy.

The Thetis, Prussian frigate, arrived at Spithead on Satur- from Dantzic, for China and Japan. She saluted the and naval authorities of the port on Sunday

Meander, Commander Sir Malcolm M'Gregor (pro sailed from Spithead on Sunday for Ascension.

Bogle, 6, screw, Commander E. Hay, at Spithead, for China, had steam up at sunset on Sunday, expected to proceed to sea the same evening.

serious disturbance took place in the Portsmouth on Saturday, and on board the Princess Royal, alongside the Sheer Jetty, clearing out for paying off. men had left the ship, it is said, on leave for but on reaching the dockyard gates they were to pass through, having no officer with them. were ordered back to the ship, and no man was to that night in consequence of the disturbances which taken place. The men had no sooner reached deck than they began destroying their mess traps, and stools—in short, breaking into open mutiny, and possession of the deck. Marines were sent for from ships in harbour, and over 100 of the crew were taken on board the Victory, and placed in irons. Some of the crew who denied any participation in the riot ordered on the jetty, while the ringleaders were se-

Saturday the Odin was filling up coal, preparatory to for China. The Flamer has some defects to make

Jerningham, commanding the gunnery ship Cam- inspected the screw steamship Encounter, 14, Capt. Dew, in Plymouth Sound on Friday. On Saturday hauled alongside the coal depot Lavinia, preparatory to for China in charge of three gunboats.

paddlewheel steam sloop Firebrand, 6, Commander Dayman, from Malta, arrived in Plymouth Sound Saturday morning. Mr. W. H. M. Arnold, additional master of the Hannibal, 91, Captain Mathew Conolly, eight or ten other invalids, embarked at the island; died in the Mediterranean. The Firebrand called at Malta, and sailed therefrom on the 1st inst., bring- as passenger Lieut. W. F. Gregory, formerly first the screw steamship Neptune, 90, Captain Sir W. When the sloop left Gibraltar the English fleet was bay. The French squadron was at Algesiras, but only Spanish ship of war. The Centurion and the Conqueror expecting to leave shortly for England. The engines of Firebrand require repair, and her main shaft is damaged. letter received at Plymouth, written from the screw corvette Pearl, 21, Capt. John Borlase, C.B., dated at chal, October 25, states that she was to leave the next day Cape of Good Hope and China. The ship is reported fast under both steam and canvas. She, however, is like a tub," and it becomes frequently necessary to bar ports, which makes it anything but pleasant below, espe- when under steam. This inconvenience will, of course, ceased when passing through the tropics.

Militia.

PRIVATE DEPARTURE OF THE 2ND ROYAL LANARK —Agreeably to a route received from the Quartermas- General's Office, Dublin Castle, the first division of this will march from Ship-street Barracks, at 11 a.m., second division at 12 o'clock this day to Westland- thence per railway to Kingstown, where they will em- the Urgent steam-ship, hence *via* Portsmouth *en* to Aldershott.

INQUESTS.

White, city coroner, held an inquest yesterday, the body of a child, named Catherine Maxwell, aged months, at the house No. 3, Scully's-court, Lad- A witness, named Ann Dingwell, deposed that heard the cries of the child, in the room occupied mother, early yesterday morning; went in and the mother asleep; when awakened, she appeared to stupid, as if from drink. Witness then took up child, which was quite stiff and dead. Surgeon Porter, examined, stated that he was of opinion the child from congestion of the brain. Verdict accordingly. White held another inquest yesterday, at Mercers' Hospital, on the body of a child, named John Madden, one year and a half, who died from the effects of a The father of the child deposed that himself and wife were at breakfast, on the the morning of the when the child spilled a cup of hot tea upon witness applied some oil to the part, and then the child to Dr. Dwyer, of Camden-street, when recommended him to be brought to the hospital, he died of mortification. Verdict, "Accidental

Launch.—Yesterday, at one o'clock, the interesting somewhat novel occurrence in this port of a launch place at Mr. Richard Weldrick's ship-building Ringsend (formerly Mr. George Marshall's). The in question is a first-class cutter of 64 tons bur- and intended for the fishing trade. Her measure- is 64 feet over all, 17 feet 2 inches in beam, and 11 depth of hold. She is owned by Mr. Weldrick, constructor, and is the fourth vessel of this class by him within the last two years. Long before the appointed hour the yard was crowded with spectators of sexes, principally belonging to the locality. The ves- gaily decorated with the flags of the several commer- and already manned by tars, who appeared to great interest in the ceremony. Shortly after one the tide being then fully in, the stays were re- and a small gun having been discharged two or times in quick succession, the screw at the prow applied and the Ondine plunged into her appro- element, amid the cheers of the spectators, re- at the same time her appellation in the usual Small as is this evidence of commercial enter- it is still pleasing to behold it; and we hope that Weldrick will be encouraged by his past successes undertake the construction of vessels more worthy of enterprise and of our port.

order has just been issued to the Metropolitan directing that every member of the force is in to wear a moustache.

Hunt Ball.—A ball and supper, on a superb will take place in the county rooms here, about middle of next month, under the auspices of the of the Down Hunt.—*Downpatrick Recorder.*

New Organ at York Cathedral.—The opening newly-constructed organ for York Cathedral took on Thursday last. It was an event which had the greatest interest in the city and county, large number of the gentry from a considerable attended. The lowest estimate of the number present at the morning service was about

Journal du Havre states that the appointment General Trochu as commander of the French to China will shortly appear in the *Moniteur.* receive in combination very extensive military diplomatic powers.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.
Tuesday One o'Clock, a.m.

FRANCE.

Another great provincial journal has received a warning for an article charging Government with punishing those journals which defend the rights of the Pope, while shewing great indulgence to those who attack him. The *Daily News* was seized in Paris on Sunday as well as on Saturday.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

Agents are about to be appointed to the transport vessels proceeding to China.

SARDINIA.

Turin, Nov. 14.—The Piedmontese *Gazette* of to-day publishes the following:—

"Prince de Carignan gave an audience on Saturday evening, at nine o'clock, to the Chevaliers Minghotti and Peruizzi, who had come here to request the Prince to accept the Regency conferred on him by the National Assemblies of Parma, Modena, Romagna, and Tuscany. The Prince, in his reply, said—'I am deeply moved by your offer, and utter my thanks to the Assemblies and people of Central Italy who have given me so great a proof of their confidence. I believe that in giving this offer you are influenced less by my personal merits than by your devotedness to the King, and by your feelings, which are not only religious and national, but also respect for monarchical, institutions. Weighty representations and reasons of political propriety, and the approaching Congress, deter me, much to my regret, from responding to your appeal, and accepting the charge offered to me. This forbearance on my part, and the sacrifice I am thus making, will prove more useful to the interests of our common country than if I had acted otherwise. Nevertheless, I thought to do an act of service in designating Chevalier Boncompagni, as the person who ought to be entrusted with the Regency of Central Italy. Return my thanks to the people you represent, and tell them that their perseverance and their general conduct deserve the praise and sympathies of Europe. Tell them to reckon always on the King, who will support their wishes, and who will never abandon those who entrust their destinies to his loyalty." Prince Carignan then summoned Chevalier Boncompagni, to undertake the Regency, who intimated his readiness to accept the honour and responsibility of that office. Signor Boncompagni is about to leave immediately for Central Italy, to enter upon his functions."

ACCIDENT TO A FOREIGN STEAMER.

Trieste, 14th Nov.—The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bombay, coming from Constantinople, ran on shore on the 9th, near the Island of Unce, in the Bay of Quaresis, in Austrian Styrria; passengers and letters saved. Several steamers have left the port to render what assistance may be required.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Cabinet Council will be held this day.

Lord Palmerstown will entertain the Cabinet Ministers on Saturday.

The death of Earl de Grey is announced. He expired yesterday evening at his own residence. Two daughters survive him.

Captain Dodgin, late of the 20th Regiment, shot himself at his lodgings in Panton, on Saturday night.

VISIT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO CORK.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

At eleven o'clock this day, his Excellency and suite left Castlemartyr in a carriage and four, accompanied by a detachment of the Scots Greys, and proceeded by Middleton and Dunkettle to Cork. He arrived at the Imperial Hotel precisely at one o'clock, where he was received by the General of the district and staff. Having remained at the hotel a few minutes, his Excellency and party resumed their carriages, and drove to the District Lunatic Asylum, where he was met by the Mayor and governor, who conducted him through the institution, with the arrangements of which he expressed himself highly gratified. He then proceeded to the Cork Waterworks, where he was received by Sir John Benson, C.E. His Excellency was particularly struck with the magnitude and beauty of the buildings and machinery. After making a minute inspection of the works, he drove to the Queen's College. He there was received by a military band and guard of honour. On alighting, he was met by the President and Professors, and the Corporation. After an address from the President, his Excellency distributed the prizes awarded to the students in the presence of a crowd of ladies and gentlemen more than the building could conveniently hold. After leaving the College, he proceeded to Dr. Barter's City Turkish Bath Establishment, where he was met by the doctor, who accompanied him into the bath-rooms. At 7 o'clock he entered the Athenæum, where a splendid entertainment was prepared. About 250 sat down to dinner, while the galleries were crowded with ladies.

The building had been specially decorated for the occasion, and presented a very gay appearance. At seven o'clock precisely, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived in his carriage, and entered the Rotundo, accompanied by Lord Fermoy, who wore his uniform as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cork. Nearly 300 gentlemen were in waiting to receive him, and, on his appearance, greeted him with a burst of enthusiastic cheering. Mr. Petersen, on behalf of the committee lately appointed for the formation of a museum and gallery of fine arts in Cork, then read an address to his Excellency, to which his Excellency replied in suitable terms. The Mayor presided at the dinner. There were about 260 present. After the usual loyal toasts, the Mayor rose and said they had now come to the toast of the evening, and he was assured that it would require no preface of his to ensure a hearty response, for the name of his Excellency had been so long and favourably known in this country that they might almost claim him as one of themselves. He then gave the health of "His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

The Lord Lieutenant rose amid loud cheers, which having subsided, his Excellency said he deeply thanked them from his heart for the extreme cordiality with which they had received the toast. He assured them it was with no common satisfaction, on the occasion of his second visit to this ancient city, that he was received with increased warmth as representative of our gracious Queen. After some further remarks, he alluded to the foundation of the noble bridge across the Lee, of which he had had the honour of laying the foundation stone. He next spoke of the new line of railway from Cork to Youghal, which will connect the harbour of Cork with the fine estuary of the Blackwater, and, further, will give a starting point to that most important branch of railway line which will connect Cork with Queenstown. In alluding to the advantages of Cork harbour, his Excellency said he could not speak with any precision on the details that came before him, but that he might deal with the facts. They all knew that in twenty hours from London, and five hours from Kingstown, heavy mail bags were safely stowed on board packets for the Western world, in Cork harbour. They all knew that if any one had preferred that conveyance, he would have saved himself some twenty-four hours, not pleasantly spent time on a stormy sea. He shrank from touching upon this point, even for the sake of Ireland, to avoid the appearance of endeavouring to make capital out of events of sorrow and calamity. It was a fact that within the last few weeks the Channel between our islands had been the scene of a heartrending disaster. He felt confident that it was in enterprises which had for their aim to augment the resources, promote the intercourse, and prolong the friendship of the great family of man, that nations will find their richest reward. His Excellency concluded amidst loud applause from all sides.

The next toast was "The Army and Navy," which was responded to by Admiral Talbot, Port-Admiral, and Major Hammersley, both of whom spoke in terms of just pride of both branches of the service in all parts of the world.

The next toast was "The Lieutenant of the County and the Agricultural Interest," which was responded to by Lord Fermoy.

His Excellency next gave the health of the Mayor, which was duly honoured and responded to by that gentleman, after which the toast of the "County and City Members" was given.

Mr. Richard Deasy, M.P. for the County of Cork, and the Solicitor-General for Ireland, responded, and, in the course of his remarks, expressed his opinion that no two men could be found more anxious to advance, in every respect, the interests [Left Speaking.]

Liverpool Produce Market, Nov. 14.—Sugar—Good demand, and market fully 6d. dearer; 6,000 casks of West India sold at 35s. 6d. to 38s. 9d. for Demerara, and 35s. 9d. for Trinidad. Rum—A few inquiries. Rice firm.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Nov. 14.—Sales, 8,000 bales, including 500 on speculation and for export. Market unsettled.

Belfast Corn Market, Nov. 14.—(Henderson's Report.)—Farmers' supply limited. Demand active. Wheat 3d higher. Town-made flour advanced 1s. per cwt. A moderate business doing in foreign wheat and Indian corn, at Friday's rates.

TATTERSALL'S BETTING.

Shrewsbury Handicap—3 to agst Squire (taken and offered); 4 to 1 agst Nucleus (taken and offered); 4 to 1 agst Timandra (offered); 5 to 1 agst Tunstal Maid (offered).

Derby—12 to 1 agst Wizard (taken); 30 to 1 agst Drone (taken); 50 to 1 agst Crammond (taken); 1,000 to 15 agst Bywaters (taken); 1,000 to 15 agst Paleface (taken).

Arrivals at Shrewsbury—Monday—York; Timandra Awful; Why Not; Calcutta; Jessamine; Polish; Vigo Remunerator; Rosamond; Whitebat; Actress; Flitch Caliph; Tunstal Maid; Overhand; Promise; Bay Mare Chance; Too Late to Mend; Norton; Creeper; Maria Agnes; Lady Peel; Mutineer; Conductor; Doe (filly); Romeo; Villikens; Squire; Escape; Pactolus; Jealousy; Buttercup; Indifference; Nucleus.

MANCHESTER—Monday Evening.

We had but a small attendance to-day, but the business for which they appeared to have met, the settlement of Liverpool progressed satisfactorily. Some money was put on Squire, Timandra, and Tunstal Maid, for the Shrewsbury Handicap, but we did not hear a bet on the Coupland Nursery.

Shrewsbury Handicap—4 to 1 agst Timandra (taken); 5 to 1 agst Tunstal Maid (taken); 5 to 1 agst Mutineer (offered); 10 to 1 agst Julia (offered); 12 to 1 agst Holster.

The following appeared in our Second Edition of Yesterday:—

ENGLAND AND THE CONGRESS.

The *Times* is opposed to England going into a congress until we know in plain, frank, undiplomatic language what it is which the Emperor of the French requires: we must not, it says, go into congress.

PRUSSIA.

The *Post* shows that the question of Hesse Cassel is one of great interest. Austria regarded this state as a miniature Piedmont. The part taken by Prussia in favour of restoring the Hessian Constitution, is the most emphatic recognition yet given by Prussia of her determination to support the popular Government and National right in Germany.

THE REGENCY OF CENTRAL ITALY.

The *Post* says the King of Sardinia has not refused to allow the Prince Carignan to accept the Regency. His Majesty has expressed a wish to postpone, for the present, any immediate decision on the question.

UNITED STATES.

The Harmonia arrived at Southampton with mails from New York to Hamburgh, and advices to 1st inst. She brings in specie 192,000 dollars for England, and 200,000 for France.

THE *TIMES* ON GARIBALDI.

The *Times* disabuses those who regard Garibaldi as a mere melo-dramatic hero. His influence is owing to the simplicity of his character, and his sterling and manly qualities.

THE *TIMES* ON LIBERTY IN CENTRAL ITALY.

The *Times* thinks that the Central Italians may have to fight for their liberty.

LAUNCH OF THE VICTORIA AT PORTSMOUTH

The launch of the splendid screw three-decker Victoria, 121 guns, took place at Portsmouth on Saturday. The ceremony of christening was performed by the Princess Frederick William of Prussia. Her Majesty, and several members of the royal family were present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Saturday the *Herald* and *Daily News* were confiscated by the police at Paris.

The Paris journal *La Presse*, has given a crushing reply to the anti English pamphlet of M. Jourdain, one of the editors of the *Sicali*.

A complete cooking battery for 5,000 men is in course of construction at Woolwich, for service with the troops in China.

The *Advertiser* says the Rev. J. Dale is about to resign the vicarage of St. Pancras.

The Spanish Government has chartered five steamers at Genoa, belonging to the defunct Sardinian Transatlantic Company.

COMMERCIAL.

The Admiralty invites tenders for the line of three steamers from 800 to 1200 gross tonnage, besides two ships of not less than 1,500 tons each. The whole to be employed in China.

The *Daily News* says the pressure in commercial articles in St. Petersburg is so severe that the Minister of Finance has permitted persons having to pay duties at the custom house to lodge railway shares as security in lieu of cash. Meanwhile stocks and share property is described as unsaleable. The rate of discount has risen to 8½ per cent. This collapse is attributed to the share mania which has prevailed in Russia during the last few years, combined with the widely ramified paper system amongst manufacturers and others. More than £1,300,000 of the proposed issue of the 1,600,000 deventures of the East India Railway were subscribed on Saturday.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

Duhallow (Viscount Doneraile's) Hounds meet Wed., at Altamira; Thurs., Doneraile; Sat., Morne Abbey.

SAILING OF THE CIRCASSIAN.

Galway, Sunday.—The royal mail steamer Circassian, Campbell commander, sailed last night at ten minutes past eight o'clock for St. John's, Newfoundland, and New York. She was completely filled with passengers, and she had also a very good cargo of linen from Belfast. In order to meet the demands of the Belfast merchants that their goods, should not be exposed to the weather, all the cases remained in the waggons until they were removed directly to the Vesper. The Circassian was unable to afford accommodation to all the persons who applied for passages, and consequently a very large number have been left behind. I understand, however, that the Prince Albert will be the next vessel which will sail; and as she has another passenger deck added to her, it is expected she will be enabled to carry over seven hundred passengers. The persons who left yesterday was partly of the middle and peasant class, the former predominating. The first cabins were also fully occupied, and many of them admired the elegance of the saloon set apart for their use. The mails were put on board at five o'clock in the evening, and as soon as the vessel was cleared at the Custom House she proceeded to sea. In the despatch an announcing her arrival on her recent voyage home, I stated that a man had been swept overboard after leaving St. John's. The young man was a native of Wales, and was the only support of a widowed mother who was expecting his arrival daily. In order to make a reparation in a slight degree for the loss of her son, the captain, officers, and crew, and a number of the passengers, each subscribed a days pay towards this laudable object. The total sum collected amounted to £24 18s. 9d., and was handed to the Rev. John Lewis, Honorary Agent of the Sailors' Society, and the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, on yesterday, who will forward it to the mother of the unfortunate man.

The Smithfield Club Cattle Show will be held at the the Baker-street Bazaar on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of December; and the latest days for receipt of implements and stock are respectively the 1st and 3rd of December.

Bank Failures at Toronto—Toronto, Thursday Oct. 27.—The International Bank of Toronto suspended yesterday. Upon the Colonial Bank, an institution of a similar character, a great run commenced this morning its doors being besieged by thousands of excited depositors. The bank finally succumbed.

Destructive Fire at Sligo—Four Lives Lost.—A telegraph message has been received, announcing that the extensive mills belonging to Robert Culberston, Esq., of Ballisodare, within four miles of Sligo, were completely destroyed on Sunday morning by fire. The message adds that four men have been killed, and two are stated to be very badly wounded.

The Curraghmore Fire.—In reference to the late fire at Curraghmore, we believe that the necessary notices have been lodged, preparatory to seeking compensation by the noble proprietor, under the impression that the fire had a malicious origin.—*Waterford Chronicle.*

The Execution of the Convict, Charles Annois, Erection of the Barriers.—On Saturday morning numerous workmen were busily engaged in erecting massive barriers in front of Newgate, in preparation for the execution of this unhappy man on this (Monday) morning. It will be remembered that the man was a Portuguese seaman, and was tried on Oct. 26 before the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Williams, for cutting the throat of Philip Barker, his captain, and was found guilty of wilful murder.

The Late Gales.—Twenty seamen, late of the Chinchas, of Liverpool, Dawson, outward bound, wrecked at Loo Bar, near Holston, Cornwall, were received in the Dublin Sailors' Home, on Saturday. Six of them have been forwarded to Cork, and the rest will be sent by steamer this day to Liverpool. Four poor fellows were lost in their efforts to land.

Sudden Death.—A butcher of Warrington, named Lawson, died very suddenly on Tuesday last, having been married the day before. A coroner's inquest was held, and it was found that the deceased died from some embarrassment of the breathing, producing spasm of the heart and stoppage of the circulation.

The works between Athboy and Trim, on the Dublin and Meath Railway are in progress, four miles being brought to formation level, two ballasted and ready for rails, the public and private bridges, &c., are in course of completion. Cost will be about £7,000 per mile. Sir John M'Neill, engineer.

The following appeared in our Third Edition of Yesterday:—

FRANCE.

The *Pays* states that an extraordinary credit of 30,000,000 francs is to be devoted to the Chinese expedition. The house of Vignerie, of Toulouse, has failed with liabilities of 8,000,000 francs.

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Berlin says, Prince Gortschakoff has addressed a circular to the Russian diplomatic agents abroad relative to the Breslaw interview. It appears certain that either Prussia or Russia will support the project of an Italian Confederation.

THE BISHOP OF CREMONA ON THE PAPACY.

The Bishop of Cremona in a charge to his clergy, cautions them against confounding the temporal with the spiritual dignity of the Papacy.

ADDRESS OF THE PRIESTHOOD OF LOMBARDY TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

An addrdss, emanating from a portion of the priesthood of Lombardy, has been presented to King Victor Emmanuel, urging him to represent by law the attempts of those who proclaim that temporal power is necessary to the Church.

Cork Butter Market, Nov. 14—Firsts, 120s.; seconds 118s.; thirds, 105s.; fourths, 98s.; fifths, 78s.; sixths, 58s., 1,000 in market.

Cork Corn Market, Nov. 14.—White wheat, 24s 6d to 26s 6d; red 24s to 26s; barley 15s to 15s 6d; Oats 11s 5d t 13s.

London Produce Market, Nov. 14.—Sugar fine, quantity advertised for sale to-morrow rather large; coffee quiet; tea flat, common congou 1s 3½d; rice has recovered the decline of last meek, owing to a rise of 2s, in corn markets saltpetre quiet but steady; tallow firm, at 59s 9d, paid on spot and would be given for December 57s 9d is offered January to March 58s demanded.

London Corn Market, Nov. 14th.—Arrivals of all Foreign grain very limited, all kinds fully 2s. dearer than on Monday last free sales, Baeley; all kinds rather dearer, and for sale, oats; 6d. dearer, flour holders ask 2s. advance for Norfolks.

London Corn Market, (Usborne's Report.)—Country markets all dearer; English wheat briskly cleared 2s. to 3s. advance. more to do in foreign at similar improvement; strong healthy tone for every article at prices agaihst buyers.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Nov. 14.—Supplies of beast, sheep, and pigs moderate, of calves limited, trade generally ruled steady, and beasts and calves rather dearer than last week; beef 2s 10d to 5s; mutton 3s to 5s 8d; veal 4s to 5s 2d; pork 3s 6d to 4s 6d; beasts 5,020; foreign 1,170; sheep 23,560; foreign 4,130; calves 80; foreign 59; pigs 280.

Liverpool Produce Market, Nov. 14.—Supply of beasts was the same as last Monday; of mutton much less. A fair demand for the good qualities of each at full prices. Stock middling, and inferior cattle and sheep are selling low. Beef, 4d. to 6½d.; mutton, 6d. to 7d. Beasts, 2,987; sheep, 7,655.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Arrived—Jalie Casn, Cork; H.M.'s Diligent, Portsmouth; Florist Monte, Video, to Liverpool leaky. decks swept and loss of main top mast; Westbrook, Scilly, Constantinople, leaky; B.L. Heriman, Ignique, Tourist steamer, Liverpool. Sailed—Ernest for Youghal; Albion for Youghal, Simeon Hardy, Maryport; Gertrude for Liverpool in tow of tug Rattler; Florida for Waterford.

KILCOCK STEEPLECHASES—Nov. 15.

Weights for the Kilcock Handicap—Acceptances to be declared to the clerk of the course, at Jude's Hotel, on Monday, the 14th:—Redwing, 12st; Arab Maid, 11st 5lb; Joe Maley, 11st; Fairy Queen, 10st 12lb; Blind Harper, 10st 3lb; Kate Kearney, 9st 3lb; Oyster Girl, 9st 2lb; Miss Bailey, 9st 1lb; Knight of Malta, 9st 1lb; Bundle, 8st 12lb; Fugitive, 8st 10st; Newcourt, 8st; Blind Hookey, 9st 3lb.

FRANCE.

(From the Correspondent of the Globe.)

Paris, Friday Evening.—You will have received a long State paper, signed Walewski, embodying all the results of the Zurich Conference in an Imperial French point of view. The most unexpected part of this revelation is the fact of Turin, Rome, and Naples being called respectively to stand at the bar of the Congress, or even sit on the magistrates' bench with the five great Powers. There are, in point of fact, no other Sovereigns but these three in the Peninsula just now, save the President of St. Marino's commonwealth, and the Princeling of Monaco; nor is it likely that the Congress will augment the number, as there are already two whose rule might be advantageously improved off the face of the land.

Naples and Rome are understood to have agreed on a combined resistence on "*principle*" to the constitutional form of government, which is the nuptial garment insisted on before their admittance to a seat at the proposed banquet of "Italian Confederation." Austria, in right of Venice, can hardly presume to sit at the confederate feast in jackboots, or expose itself to the rebuke in the parable, "Friend, how canst thou sit here uot wearing the wedding robe?" There are a few obstacles to that impossible scheme, and though Germany sat at a Diet of Worms, one of maccaroni or vermicelli is hopeless in Italy.

You will remark that in this Walewski State paper not a syllable is dropped as to the "integrity" of the late Pontific territory, or any use of force against Romagna, while the point of lay administration and secular functionaries on the bench, in the finances and other working departments, is again forcibly insisted on.

It will not escape you that Napoleon III., after all, really requires (though he went to war only "for an idea") being paid sixty million francs, by Piedmont as a "refresher." He embodies both schools, the "idealists" as well as the "realists; each has its charm.

As some folks cling to the chance of Prince Savoy Carignan refusing the Regency of Central Italy until Europe's Congress shall have considered the result of 40 years' experience of its handiwork at Vienna, 1815, it may be useful to state that the full consent of the Piedmontese prince had been previously obtained before the proposal was formally made and carried in the assemblies of Tuscany, Romagna, Parma, and Modena: his entering on his viceroyal functions is merely a matter of etiquette, but will be immediate, though his relative, Victor Emmanuel, may be officially cognisant of no such act.

It being now an ascertained point that neither Sweden, nor Portugal, nor Spain, who sat in 1815, are to busy themselves with Italy, the attention of the Madrid Cabinet will be free to concentrate itself on a bellicose attitude to ards the Moors, and from a perusal of the Spanish journals it is clear that no bull fight in the palmiest days of the Torreador Montes ever excited so much enthusiasm among Madrilenos or Sevigilianos, as this coming spectacle in Morocco. The blood of a Saracen has all the attraction that the torture of a bull offers to the Celtiberian multitude; even money is forthcoming from quarters where payment of debts or bonds is scorned.

Pat! says he.	Pay what you owe
What! says he.	Before you go
Hand down my hat,	To Timahoe.
I want to go	There's sense in that—
To the fair of Timahoe	Hang up my hat!
To buy what's there.	

A loud complaint is made by some of these national organs concerning the "Knights of Calatrava," of "St. Jago de Compostella," of "St. Hermenigilda," and "St. John of Jerusalem," all of whom are proud enough in exhibiting their stars and ribbons, as well as pocketing the large revenues still enjoyed by the titular chivalry, but hardly one of whom has advanced a maravedi for the campaign, much less buckled on armour or mounted Rozinante to couch a lance against the Paynim. The "Pastorals" of the Spanish bishops are so fully devoted to fanning the flame of this holy war that they have no space for abuse of the Romagnols, and Muley Abderame monopolises all the invective that by right should be flung at the "sacrilegious" Garibaldi.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT CHARLTON, ONE OF THE HEROIC GARRISON OF LUCKNOW.

On the 5th instant, at Queenstown, Cove of Cork, in his twenty-second year, of a lingering illness, the result of privations, sufferings, and wounds while engaged with his distinguished regiment in the memorable defence of Lucknow, Joseph Walsh Charlton, late of her Majesty's 32nd Light Infantry, and previously of the Royal Meath Militia, eldest and beloved son of the Rev. J. Charlton, of Islington, London. Though at the time junior subbaltern, he was instrusted with the command of a sub-division of his company on outpost duty, in close proximity to the rebels, during a critical period of that terrible siege, and, in the words of General Inglis's despach, "nobly performed his duty." After six weeks of extraordinary exposure, privation, and fatigue, endured with the indomitable spirit of a British soldier, and in the act of gallantly defending his position at the head of his men against a sudden and overwhelming attack of the enemy, he was stauck down by a spent minie bullet, which, fracturihg the bone, penetrated his head, and lodged there quite out of sight, baffling all attempts of the surgeons: nine months after it was extracted by his own hand. When scarcely rallied from the effects of this dangerous wound, and about to leave the hospital of Lucknow, his shattered constitution received a still further and more fatal shock from the coucussion of a round shot, which, passing the walls of the sick ward, killed and wounded several of his comrades, inflicting upon himself those internal injuries of the chest, from the consequences of which he never fully recovered. Of prepossessing manners and appearance, endowed with the highest principles of honour, duty, and religion,—gentle, brave, intelligent, and unassuming,—during his short but eventful career he won the regard of many friends, and will be deeply regretted by his brother officers and fellow-soldiers of the Royal Meath and gallant 32nd An affectionate and most dutiful son, the inexpressible grief of his bereaved parents for such a loss can only find alleviation in the consoling assurance that while his life was sacrificed at the shrine of duty in the sacred cause of his Queen and country, his death was filled with the blessed hope of eternal glory through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Caledon (Co. Tyrone), Nov. 12.—There was an average supply of stock exhibited at our fair to-day, and with a good number of buyers present, the business on the whole was satisfactory, although holders seemed rather stiff in their pretensions, Prime beef was limited, and ruled higher than the victuallers were disposed to submit to, say 54s. to 55s. per cwt., sinking offal. Inferior beasts were not inquired after, except by a few farmers who wanted to put them up to finish, and who bought at 45s. per cwt.; in some cases a few shillings more were given. Two-years-old heifers and bullocks numerous, and sold well. The prices ranged from £5 to £7. There was also a large show of yearlings, and a great number changed owners at two guineas to £3 10s. Milch cattle were in abundant supply, and much sought after. Springers were in very active demand; the prices were from £6 to £10, which latter was rarely exceeded during the day. There was a moderate show of sheep, and victuallers being the only inquirers, sales were limited to immediate want, the value being fixed too high by holders. Prime wedder mutton rated at 5d. to 5½d. per lb.; other qualities, 4d. to 4½d. The pig market was an average. There was not a large supply of pork, but it was generally of good quality, and sold as high as 48s. per cwt.; stores and suckers were numerous, and their value remained unaltered. The weather was very fine. A large breadth of wheat has been sown, and some of it in braid looks well.

Mullingar (Co. Westmeath), Saturday, Nov. 12. —The show of stock to-day (the second day of our fair) was much in advance of former occasions, as was also the attendance of buyers. A good many two-and-a-half and two-year-old heifers and bullocks changed owners; the former at £7 15s. to £10 10s., and the latter from £7 to £10 17s. 6d. each—considerably under yesterday's prices, as they were likewise of inferior quality. A few strippers and dry cows also found purchasers at from £6 to £9 per head; and a good many yearling and weanling calves were disposed of, the former ranging from £5 to £7, the latter from £2 10s. to four guineas each. Very few sheep were brought forward; one or two lots of lambs were sold at 26s. and 28s. per head; a few wethers at 36s. 6d., and one small lot at 38s. also went off. The pig fair was much in advance of yesterday, and a very great demand for heavy animals took place, almost everything of this class being quickly bought up; prices ranged from 40s. to 43. 6d. per cwt.; stores were dearer than I ever recollect having seen them; from 38s. to 63s. each; slips and bonams equally above their vslue, and almost everything fovnd a market. A very considerable business was transacted in the horse department. Mr. Barker received sixty-two gunieas for a very handsome hunter; Mr. Purdon, £56; Captain Walker, fifty guineas; with a great many animals varying from these figures to £55 each. Altogether, the result of both days has been most satisfactory, and the amount of business done far beyond the usual average. The improvement of the fair green, lighing of the town, &c., were the subject of general remark amongst the freqnenters of this important fair, which is in character next to that of Ballinasloe. The widening of the bridge also at the approach to the green, by the directors of the Midland Great Western Railway, was found to be a vast advantage.

Stamped Newspapers—From a retnrn of the number of stamps issued to the newspapers of the United Kingdom for the six months ending June last, it appeaes that "Bell's Life" used 162,000, or upwards of 6,000 weekly. This return does not afford in the majority of instances the slightest criterion of the actual circulation, the number of unstamped copies sold in our own case averaging no less than 24,000 weekly, the total sale being 30,000. With some of our contemporaries the number of stamped papers may probably very nearly represent their whole circulation. It will, therefore, be seen that neither to the advertiser is the return of much value.—*Bell's Life.*

The Civil Service.—Foreign Department—The Consulship of Liberia, Africa, has become vacant by the promotion of Mr. Newnham. General Post-office—Mr. Henry Ward has been appointed to a provincial clerkship at Shrewsbury, aud passed his examination. General Register Office—Mr. John Beddoes has been appointed an indexer, and passed his examination. War Office—Mr. Herbert Valentine Lindon has been appointed a temporary clerk in the military store service, and passed his examination. Mr. John Andrew Kinloch has been appointed a temporary clerk in London, and passed his examination. Mr. Tressalian Briant has been appointed a temporary clerk in London, and passed his examination. Mr. Thomas Dolman Lloyd Davies has been appointed to a temporary clerkship, and passed his examination. Mr. C. R. Litchfield has been appointed to a temporary clerkship, and passed his examination. Customs—Mr. John Potts, extra clerk, has been appointed fifteenth-class clerk at Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Samuel J. Culpeck has been appointed a landing-waiter at Grimsby; Mr. M. Patterson, controller at Truro, has been promoted to be first-class clerk at Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Thomas Carse has been promoted from fifth to third-class clerk at Leith; Mr. A. W. Halden has been promoted from seventh to fifth-class clerk at Leith; Mr. R. Renton has been promoted from eight to seventh-class clerk at Leith.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

A Russian court-martial lately cashiered Second Captain Lykof, of the regiment of Okhosth, and reduced him to the ranks, for having killed a brother officer, Ensign Samoilenko, a duel.

Correspondence.

"INCOME-TAX"—"INCOME-TAX."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—In my former communication, I directed the attention of the professional and mercantile classes to the possibility of a renewal of the Income tax Act.

I would now suggest the reasons why any attempt to reimpose it in its present shape should be resisted by every legal means, and although these reasons have often before been stated, yet, as they may be new to many of your readers, it may not be inopportune to call attention to them.

As a primary reason, showing the injustice of the present mode of rating of this tax, I will propose as an illustration the case of A and B, supposing each to have an income of £200 per annum. A's income is derived from landed or funded property, B's from a profession or trade. Now, in passing the Income-tax Act, our Legislature acted on the supposition that the income of A and B was equal, but is it the case. Suppose A and B wish each to sell their income, then comes the solution of the case. A's £200 per annum yields from 25 to 30 years' purchase, B's almost one year's purchase, or probably "nothing." Who will assert that the value of A and B's income are equal; and yet they are taxed as if they were equivalent. But that is taking a very partial view. What equivalent can there be between A and B?—in reality, scarcely any. B is a hard-worked professional or mercantile man (as the case may be), working both body and brains, probably, 16 out of 24 hours, to support a large family—in common parlance, running his life against his income; while A, during his 24 hours, may eat, drink, and sleep at his ease, for as long as grass grows and water runs, his income is safe, provided the Government of the country is stable (and this I will refer to again, when I state my second reason why this tax should not be levied in its present form). Let the professional or mercantile man, whose brain is overworked, and whose body is sinking from the undue pressure on his brain, whose midnight is consumed toiling over his papers, and who, from such overwork, is lapsing into a state of existence bordering on decrepitude—let him come forward and assert, as an honest man, he is willing to pay his fair quota to the national expenditure, but that he protests against paying more.

I will now refer to my second reason, and a more important one to the man of property in troublous times, viz.—that the professional or mercantile man (without realised capital) may be but a bird of passage, whereas the landed or funded proprietor has the most interest in the country, and must, consequently, defend it from an invader, and, therefore, is bound to pay in due proportion for the protection of his property. This proposition requires no argument to support it. I might adduce many other reasons, did space permit. In fact, it would be just as reasonable to ask a man to pay the taxes of a house which belonged to another, and which he did not inhabit, as to tax the man with a sure and perpetual income, alike with the man of precarious income.

In conclusion, I would say to the professional and mercantile classes, with yourselves rests the remedy for the future mode of the assessment of the income-tax. You are the "intelligent working classes" of the community, and if you are determined that the property of the country shall pay its fair proportion to the State for "its protection," you have but to meet and petition the Legislature against any further assessment of the income-tax in its present shape, and no Government can resist with safety the just and temperate requests of that class of society which constitute the main strength and security of every free nation.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Civis.

Dublin, November 14th, 1859.

REVIVAL IN KINGSTOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—It may be acceptable to some of your readers to hear that the good work of Revival has commenced in earnest in Kingstown, in connection with the Rev. Mr. Smith's congregation, in which prayer meetings are almost daily held, attended by throngs of people, who manifest the deepest interest in the subject of religion. The manner in which these meetings are conducted is simple and Catholic, honouring to the Holy Spirit, and peculiarly suitable for drawing out the feelings of persons who may be anxious for their own souls' salvation, or desirous of prayer being offered in behalf of others. Would that we saw in Dublin similar assemblies of hungering and thirsting souls! I believe the time is not far distant when the thousands of our dense population wil be dealt with in mercy, in answer to the many prayers of God's people. I would, however, suggest the expediency of having the Music Hall open for this purpose, where prayer meetings might daily be held at noon, such as I understand have commenced in Crosbey Hall, London, and which are attended by business men, &c., who are glad to step in for a few minutes, and supplicate a blessing on themselves and others. We are living in a time when "prayer is wont to be made," but, as yet, no sufficiently commodious and central place is open in Dublin for those who may wish to pour out their hearts to God in fervent and united supplication.

I attended the service on board the Cambria yesterday, at Kingstown harbour. She lay alongside the new pier, with the "Bethel" flag flying. The cabin was so crowded, it was a long time before I got access to it. I confess it rejoiced my heart to hear the Scriptural addresses of the gentlemen who conducted the service, and the earnest prayers of some of the crew. This service is held every Sabbath, on board one of the Holyhead boats, and is open to the public. It commences at a quarter past two o'clock. I left at half-past four o'clock, and it was still going on. As some went away others came, and kept up a continued entreaty at the throne of grace, interspersed with hymns, &c. Nearly all the officers and crew of the Cambria are converted men. They pray in Welsh, and in English, and their love one for another is truly edifying. She is alongside every second Sunday, and will, no doubt, prove a blessing to Kingstown. It is to be hoped the large saloon will be used for this purpose on the 27th inst., as the crush was inconvenient on yesterday. Is there no vessel in the Liffey where a similar Sunday afternoon service might be held? Surely there is some captain to be found whose vessel lies alongside idle on the Sunday, where prayer meetings might be held, which would call down a blessing, not only on the crew, but on all who might be privileged to attend. There are numbers of laymen who would gladly help in such a work, at an hour which would not interfere with divine service. I throw out the hint after witnessing the glorious sight on board the "Cambria" yesterday, and which, I have reason to believe, is beginning on board other steamers in connection with the Holyhead line.

Hoping you will give insertion to these remarks, and thus be the instrument of forwarding a good work which would call down a blessing on our beloved city, and extend, it may be, to other ports and cities in our gracious Queen's dominions,—I remain, sir, yours, very truly,

One Who Longs for a Revival in Dublin.

Dublin, 14th November, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dear Sir,—I do not think that all the communications or articles from or to journals, about the abuses in nunneries, would have the desired effect of causing their inspection, which would disclose the abomination of abominations, as set forth in the history of Maria Monk, the narrative of Josephine Bunckley, and the statements of Baron de Camin, "who has frequently protested, at public meetings, that he is willing to accompany an equal number of Roman priests and Protestant clergymen, or magistrates, and to prove that in any nunnery there are lime pits, &c., where humanity is murdered; and that, if he should fail in pointing out the existence of such horrid places in the inspection, he is willing to suffer the law for the offence.

How is it that no account of the deaths happening in York Nunnery is given to the registrar of the district in which it is, although funerals have been frequently seen passing down its back garden? I would say to the surprised inquirer, read the speech of Mr. Drummond, in the House of Commons, on the 20th March, 1851, published in Dr. Blakeney's "Popery in its Social Aspect," and wonder on why the hotbed charnels of impurity are tolerated, fostered, and encouraged, and wonder still while the recent cries for mercy and protection from some doomed unfortunate lady immured in Baggot-street Convent are unheeded and passed by.

Hoping the Legislature, at its next sitting, will consider this grave matter, and emancipate thousands of panting hearts, for their unwillingly forfeited liberty.—I am, dear sir, yours obediently,

W. D.

14th November, 1859.

Sporting Intelligence.

KILCOCK RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Stewards' Handicap of 4 sovs each; 1 sov entrance; 30 sovs added, 3 miles. To enter after the first race on Tuesday.

SECOND RACE.

A Handicap of 2 sovs each, 20 added; 1 sov entrance; 1½ mile heats. Horses to enter after the second race.

Carlow and Island Hunt—Tuesday, 15th, Bullingate Thursday, 17th, Ballymore; Saturday, 19th, Oak Park—(members dine in Carlow); Tuesday, 22nd, Aghade Bridge; Thursday, 24th, Charlesfort; Saturday, 26th, Rathwade cross roads. At eleven o'clock.

Kilkenny Hunt—Wednesday, 16th, Ballykeeffe; Friday, 18th, Kells. At 10 45 o'clock.

Kildare Hunt, November, 1859.—15th, Enfield; 17th, Naas; 19th, Ballysax; 22nd, Blessinton; 24th, Saunders' Grove; 26th, Maynooth. Eleven o'clock.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER,
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
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Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

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Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock

Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary,) Five Shillings, at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

We are now selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches, of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.

We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.

C. MARSH AND CO.,
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawingrooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

N.B.—We have also greatly reduced the prices of our First-Class Stock of Fine Gold Jewellery, Electro Plate, Clocks, &c., &c.

WONDERFUL INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.

Mr. O'Duffy, for six years sole assistant to Mr. Doherty Surgeon Dentist to St Vincent's Hospital, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has availed himself of the new American invention, for supplying the loss of Teeth by the application of vulcanized India Rubber, as a substitute for Bone, Gold, and Gutta Percha.

The fact of all the eminent Dentists, both in England and on the Continent, having adopted this wonderful material, is sufficient guarantee for its superiority over all others, as a base for Artificial Teeth. It is perfectly free from either taste or smell, and unlike Bone or Gutta Percha, will not break, discolour, or absorb the saliva; perfect mastication and articulation being in all cases guaranteed. A complete set of Mineral Teeth, 28 in number, £4 to £10.

Extraction, 2s. 6d. and 5s.
Stopping in Cement, 2s. 6d. and 5s.
Stopping in Gold, 5s. and 7s. 6d.
Consultation Free.
MR. O'DUFFY,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,
75, DAME-STREET,
(Exactly Opposite the Lower Castle Gate.)
At Home from Nine to Six

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (brother and successor to the late John Egar), continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.

A single Artificial Tooth, from	£0 5 0
A complete Set, with Gold Springs, from ...	5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement	0 5 0

MR. W. EGAR, Dentist,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At Home from Nine till Six.

Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases, from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

The Boot departments, both at the Quay, and 9 Lower Sackville-street, is fully stocked with the most suitable articles for the present season.

THE OPPOSITION—ITS PRINCIPLES AND ITS DUTIES.

No party can be kept together, either in Office or in Opposition, without fixed principles and a fixed policy resulting from them. With no other watchword but a name, the most splendid majority is a rope of sand. Hence came it that, when from the chaos of parties resulting from the coalition of Fox with Lord North in 1782, William Pitt evolved the modern Tory party, he was not content with finding himself at the head of an overwhelming majority, which the magic of his name had collected at the general election, but he immediately initiated a distinct policy, founded on a distinct principle, to keep that majority from crumbling to nothing. The principle on which he acted has ever since been the guide of the Conservative party; and hence it is that, in spite of the treachery of some leaders and the uncertain conduct of others, it still exists as a powerful and united political confederation.

Now, in answer to the inquiry as to what this principle is which has shown so strange a vitality, and outlived so many vicissitudes, we say that it is respect for authority combined with regard for public opinion. The man who cares only for public opinion commits himself to the proposition that the people is always right, a dogma which all experience and all history falsify. The man who cares only for authority is a mere obstructive, impotent for good, who after all only infuriates his opponents without convincing them, and produces often the very evils which he might have mitigated by withdrawing from a too obstinate opposition. Conservatism steers a middle course, and by a co-ordinate regard for public opinion, and also for authority, would satisfy the claims of the one without endangering the respect due to the other. The sense in which we use the phrase "authority" may need an explanatory word, we mean a presumption in favour of those institutions which are sanctioned by great antiquity, and which therefore must have rooted themselves deeply in the habits and feelings of the nation. There are two ways of viewing a country's institutions. The first is to presume that they are defective and unjust, and to clamour for their removal without asking whether they are well adapted to the purpose of their creation. This is what, in the current language of the day, we may call the "advanced Liberal" or Radical view. The second is to presume that they are effective until their inefficiency is proved. This is the Conservative view. Not bigoted against change when change must be, but zealous that it should never be made until its necessity is proved. The Conservative regards this necessity as a problem; the Radical assumes it as an axiom.

Apply the principle above laid down to the chief public questions of the day, and we shall be able to predict the manner in which the Opposition, if consistent, will act in the discussions of the coming session. First in importance stands the subject of Parliamentary Reform. With regard to this question we hope, and indeed after Lord Derby's speech at Liverpool we believe, that the Conservative party will not take up a purely obstructive position. In 1832 it received a severe lesson. There can be little doubt that, had the advice of Mr. Croker been followed, its position would have been strengthened and the question of Reform more satisfactorily dealt with. It was suicide for ten years, on the part of Sir R. Peel, to oppose Lord John Russell's proposition to give members to Manchester and Birmingham. By doing so he alienated from himself the urban population, and forced the masses of the unenfranchised into the arms of their natural enemies, the Whigs, the champions of oligarchic exclusiveness and selfish cliquism. If Mr. Croker's counsels had prevailed, and the Tories had shown a readiness to grant what was fairly demanded, the democratic deluge would have been stayed, and our country saved from an excitement that she could ill afford to bear, and a recurrence of which might menace her national existence. As it was, popular fury was increased by unreasonable opposition; and, backed by a strong support from without, the Whigs were enabled to pass an extensive measure, under cover of which they took care to reserve to themselves peculiar privileges. Mr. Burke often affirmed that a real Reform would be destructive to the Whig party; and if the Bill of 1832 had been as large and honest as it seemed, the victors would have been swept away in their own victory. But because it was not entirely honest—because the Whigs managed to perpetrate a private job in the midst of the public enthusiasm for them, which Peel's want of foresight had caused, they averted instantaneous destruction. Their decay has been gradual, though sure. Nobody would now trust a purely Whig Government. Nobody now believes in their never-ending professions and unredeemed pledges. "Civil and religious liberty," those spacious words which have long imposed on deluded Radicals, are talismanic no longer; and who could maintain that peace, retrenchment, and Reform is anything more than a convenient cry with men the fruits of whose successive Administrations have been European uneasiness, increased taxation, and postponed improvements?

But the Tory party must beware lest any imprudence should once more alienate from them the support of the people, and again give currency to the now exploded belief in the "Monopoly of Liberalism." Fortunately the chiefs of the party have more sagacity than Peel, who, in spite of occasional successes, failed as a party leader—always yielding when he should have been firm, always firm when he should have yielded. It is possible that Lord Palmerston may bring forward a bill framed in the spirit of a Conservative reformer. If he do so, we believe he will meet with no captious opposition, but with a generous though discriminating support. It is true that such a bill would come with better grace from those who have long maintained Conservative opinions; but in a constitutional crisis the rivalries of politics should be forgotten. If the measure is to our taste, let us not cavil at the man who offers it. To tamper with the foundations of the Constitution is dangerous, and the Coonservatives would never have meddled unprovoked with the settlement of 1832; but now that the question is reopened, and that by the very man who passed the last measure—the defects in which have so soon become obvious—the first duty of every patriot is to assist in closing the discussion of it. For until it is laid to rest, reforms, social, administrative, legal, of whatever kind, must all be postponed.

When the present Ministry falls, whether by internal dissensions or by attacks from without, we trust that the men who succeed to power will be animated by unity of sentiment, and will be governed by fixed principles; for when the time of England's trial arrives, if her statesmen are without principles or without unity, she will assuredly drift into disaster, if not into ruin.—*The Press.*

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

A general meeting of the Royal Irish Academy was held yesterday evening, at their house, No. 19, Dawson-street, at eight o'clock—

Dr. Todd, S.F.T.C.D., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed,

The Rev. Dr. Reeves proceeded to read a paper upon "A crannoge in the county of Londonderry," which was referred to council for publication.

The Chairman said that Professor Haughton was desirous of expressing some of his views respecting the tidal observations made in the Arctic Regions. He was sure the members of the Academy would be happy to hear the remarks of the professor.

Professor Haughton then came forward, and by means of a large map, suspended from the galleries, illustrated the various fluctuations and movements of the gulf currents in the Arctic Archipelago. Mr. Haughton said that several gentlemen who were at present turning their attention to the tide, in the Arctic Regions were anxious that he should express his opinions upon this subject, and he had accordingly selected the Academy as the most suitable place for submitting his views, which he had communicated to Captain M'Clintock the evening before his departure from London, on his voyage. In the opinion of Mr. Haughton, the Atlantic and Pacific tides meet along a line of comparatively still water, in which the ice accumulates so as to form an impassable barrier. This line passes north of Renslaer Hart, north of Wellington Channel, Bank's Strait, and north of Prince of Wales's Strait. A general sketch of this theory was published in April, 1858, in the *Natural History Review*, and communicated by the professor, to Captain M'Clintock, in the summer of 1857. The practical conclusion deducted from this theory was, that no ship could pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or *vice versa*. In conclusion, Mr. Haughton stated that the discoveries of Captain M'Clintock, respecting the Erebus and Terror, confirmed this theory.

The President, on behalf of the academy, requested that the learned professor would furnish them with an abstract of his views upon this subject.

The Secretary read a letter from the Right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, stating that the Lords of the Treasury had decided on granting 200*l.* towards the completion of the library of the academy.

It was moved and seconded that the warmest thanks of the members be conveyed, through the president, to the Earl of Carlisle, for the great interest he had taken in procuring this grant from the Government.

The Rev. R. Carmichael read a paper entitled "Certain Methods in the Calculus of Finite Differences," which was referred to council for publication.

Several contributions, in the shape of antiquities, having been presented to the Academy, the meeting adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

The River Liffey.—The name "Anna Liffey" is sometimes given to the river which runs through Dublin. It is an Anglicised representation of three Irish words, "Amhan na Life;" the first word "Amhan," pronounced "auwon," signifies a river. It is cognate with the Latin "amn-is," and the Sanscrit "aub," and is the name still borne by your English river, the "Avon." The second word "na" is the genitive case of the definite article, and signifies "of the." The third word is the proper name of the great plain through which the river flows. Thus "Amhan na Life" signifies "the River of the Life;" that is the river of the plain called the Life or Liffey. By "the Liffey," no ancient authority ever meant the river, but only the extensive plain, anciently so called, in which Dublin stands. Hence, when they spoke of the river, they called it Amhanna-Life (Anglicised into "Anna Liffey,") the river of this celebrated plain.—*Notes and Queries.*

THE GALWAY UNION CHAPLAINCY.

Galway, Friday.—At the meeting of the board of guardians to-day, the following letter was read. As your readers may not be acquainted with the matter, I will briefly state the case. Nearly a year since, the Rev. Peter Daly was dismissed by the Poor Law Commissioners, owing to the course of conduct he pursued towards them in relation to a foundling child, which was baptised by a Roman Catholic, contrary to law. A correspondence was commenced between the guardians, the Rev. Mr. Daly, and the Commissioners, and it was his letters to the Commissioners which were considered disrespectful to them. The guardians frequently passed resolutions and addressed letters to the Commissioners, requesting that they would reappoint Mr. Daly. This, however, the Commissioners flatly refused to do, as they considered it a bad precedent. They, however, stated that they would be quite willing to appoint another Roman Catholic clergyman, and communicated with Dr. M'Evilly, the Roman Catholic bishop, requesting him to appoint a successor, but he declined to interfere. Thus the matter remained for some weeks, when it was proposed by George E. Burke, Esq., High Sheriff, that the guardians should memorial the Lord Lieutenant to have Mr. Daly reinstated. A committee was appointed, and a memorial drawn up to his Excellency, which was forwarded last month. The reply only arrived this week. As, however, his Excellency declines to interfere, considering the offer of the Commissioners to appoint another chaplain a fair one, the guardians have now no course open but either to allow another chaplain to be appointed, or send the inmates out to mass. Which course they will pursue remains to be seen:—

"Dublin Castle, Nov. 3, 1859

"Sir.—Referring to your letter of the 7th ult., with its accompanying memorial from the board of guardians of the Galway Union, relating to the Roman Catholic Chaplain of that union, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, for the information of the guardians, that his Excellency, having referred their memorial to the Poor Law Commissoners, finds that after taking the advice of their counsel upon the legal bearings of the question which have been in dispute between the guardians, the Rev. Mr. Daly, and themselves, the Commissioners do not consider it open to them to reappoint Mr. Daly, but are ready to appoint another chaplain as soon as another can be found. His Excellency sees no sufficient reason, under the circumstances of the case, for any interference on his part.—I am, sir, your obedient servant "Thomas Larcom."

NON-INFLAMMABLE FABRICS FOR LADIES' GARMENTS.

It has long been known that a material of cotton or thread could be in great measure preserved from the effects of flame by soaking in a solution of alum, or common salt. The expedient is a simple one, but in practice is liable to objections which, more than any wilful disregard or carelessness have prevented its general employment. The fabric which is soaked in common salt becomes crisp and hard to the touch; while that which is saturated with alum is seriously injured by the process, losing its strength by reason of the action of the salt upon the fibre. The chemist was therefore called upon to discover a substitute which would exert no injurious effect upon the colour, the appearance, or the strength of the material to be rendered non-inflammable. The investigation—one of considerable research and some difficulty—was undertaken by Messrs. Versmann and Oppenheim, to whom the thanks of the ladies are due for a long series of experiments made in their behalf. It was found that borax exerted a powerful preservative effect, but that the combination of the chemical ingredient impaired, in some degree, the strength of the material operated upon. The effect of more than forty different salts was then tested in the laboratory, the Royal laundry, and various muslin manufactories; and a re-agent was at length discovered, answering in every respect the requirements of the manufacturer, who, it is to be observed, finishes his muslins without the application of a hot iron. But more was yet required of the chemist. The amount of the re-agent in question—viz., the phosphate of ammonia—required for a perfect preservative effect, was very considerable; and, moreover, the salt decomposes under the iron of the laundress, rendering the operation of ironing after its employment a matter of some difficulty. The sulphate of ammonia, a salt only one-fourth the price of the phosphate, was found advantageously to replace the latter for the purposes of the manufacturer; a similar preservative action being obtained with a much smaller amount of the re-agent. Both salts, however, are soluble in water, requiring renewal after washing; and both are liable to the same objection with regard to the ironing process. A substance was, therefore, required to answer a domestic purpose, and which, while allowing the hot iron to pass smoothly over the surface of the prepared material, would afford a perfect guarantee against the effects of the flame, without injuring in any degree the strength or appearance of the fabric. A salt fulfilling these conditions was ultimately discovered by the above-mentioned chemists in the *tungstate of soda.* This salt is now in constant use in her Majesty's laundry at Richmond; and it is to be hoped that its application may quickly become general. It remains only for the wearers of light summer fabrics to require that their goods shall have undergone the preparation through which their wearers will be preserved from the dangers resulting from accidental ignition, and that the laundress also shall employ the *tungstate* solution of the domestic difficulty in obtaining the same desirable result of safety against fire.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.—The re-election of Sir Daniel Cooper was a matter of course. There were, indeed, rumours of a rival candidate, but from what quarter they came forth we could not ascertain. We do not imagine that Sir Daniel Cooper is the cordial choice of the entire Assembly; but there was no chance of a successful opposition to his re-election. The reputation of the country depends greatly on the character of the Assembly, and this a gain on the qualifications and social influence of the Speaker. It is not necessary to say that the decision of the Assembly will obtain the general approval of the constituencies. Sir Daniel Cooper owes much to this colony, and he has recognised the debt by largely consecrating his fortune and his time to the public service. If the honour of his position be distinguished, his post is also one of great anxiety, toil, and responsibility. It is all very pleasant to go into the Assembly for an hour or two, and listen to a lively debate; it may not be at all amiss to lounge on the soft seats of the House, to stray through the library and refreshment rooms, and to pop out every half-hour for a draught of smoke or fresh air, according to the taste; but to sit in that chair, hour after hour, watching a debate; to be ready any moment to arbitrate on questions of order, to decide when or how a gentleman has deserved the black hole—is about as disagreeable a berth as can be imagined out of the pillory. Sir Daniel Cooper has on many occasions shown qualifications that would have been respected in any deliberative body; especially in the quickness of his perception of the issue, and the promptitude and clearness of his decisions. The principle which has now been several times affirmed by the practice of our Assembly is of great value, namely—that a Speaker once chosen shall be reappointed, unless strong reasons be given for change. It is of vital importance that the Speaker should be above the suspicion of faction—that, although he may belong to a party in politics, he shall cease to be a partisan. If he be dependent on the support of a faction for the retention of his office, it will be engendered by every fluctuation in the state of the House. Chosen to-day, he may be turned out to-morrow; and thus his conduct will be likely to be influenced by fear, or at least will be open to suspicion. We are well aware that in England the Speakership is given by a party vote; it cannot be otherwise; but as the Speaker is to be the representative of the whole House, and as he must often act as the arbitrator and referee, it is for the benefit of the legislative body, whose order and tranquillity are committed to his charge, that he should be at ease when he ascends the chair. He will thus feel that all around him rely with equal confidence on his truthfulness and impartiality. He no longer belongs to his political friends, but to the Legislature and the country. Sensible men of every class would regret were he found below the dignity of his position, or were it liable to be shaken by any temporary passions. The English Parliament has commonly given to this consideration the force of law. With that dignified and prudent temper which regulates the first representative body in the world, it has always respected conventional understandings, and presumptive claims, and has thus left a broad margin on which even political opponents can act together. It was the graceful acknowledgment of the limits of political warfare, which united Mr. Jones and Mr. Hay, as mover and seconder of Sir Daniel Cooper. We do not say there are no occasions on which an assembly has a right to set aside the judgment of its predecessors in the selection even of its highest officers. That the power to do so has been reserved for ages as a fair implication that occasions to exercise it may occur. Is it possible for the momentary triumph of faction to throw into the chair a man whose character, habits, and spirit are a standing reproach to any assembly of gentlemen. It cannot be pretended that an error should remain until it works itself off into the bills of mortality, and that the public convenience should permanently succumb to etiquette. While it is desirable that offices of trust and authority should bear the stamp of permanence, and have this additional attraction—that when once acquired they shall be held by the force of the qualities which they demand, it ought always to be remembered on the other hand that is for the benefit of the public that they are created, and that their object is lost, when they are filled unworthily.—*Sidney Herald.*

Romish Colony for Oregon.—A colony of thirty three Romish priests, Sisters of Mercy, and attendants, arrived in New York from Canada, on their way to Oregon and the North Pacific.

Suicide in the County Cavan.—An old woman, upwards of seventy years of age, committed suicide by hanging herself, a few days since, in the neighbourhood of Blacklion, in this county.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—Yesterday.

Walker v. Taylor.

This was an appeal from a decision of the late Lord Chancellor's, and occupied the whole day. It was a petition presented to have the trusts of a deed, dated 1832, especially as regarded the sum of £1,700, which the petitioner alleged he was entitled to, carried into execution. The case involved intricate details, both as to accounts and facts, but possessed no interest of a public nature.

Counsel for the appellant—Messrs. Lawson, Q.C., Walshe, Q.C., and M'Mahon.

For the respondent—Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., Lloyd, Q.C., and Sullivan, Q.C.

ROLLS COURT—Yesterday.

Hutchings v. Cork and Youghal Railway Co.

This was a cause petition, filed for the purpose of restraining the respondents from interposing and interfering with the petitioner in the prosecution of certain works. The case had been before the Lord Chancellor upon more than one occasion, and it was ultimately directed by his lordship to stand over to this term, the affidavits filed by the company to stand for answering affidavits. Upon the 2nd inst., the cause was set down for hearing, and new affidavits were filed by the petitioner. The present application was, that the respondents should have time to answer the new matter contained in these affidavits. On the part of the petitioner, it was urged that the respondents themselves had forced the setting down of the case for hearing this term.

The Master of the Rolls said he would give the company liberty to answer the new matter.

Rule accordingly.

Costs of the motion to be costs in the cause.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—Yesterday.

(Before the Full Court.)

THE LIMERICK ELECTION RIOTS.

The Queen v. Edward Gonne Bell, R.M.

In this case Mr. Clarke, Q.C., on behalf of the defendant, moved for a change of venue from the county of the city of Limerick to the county of Limerick, the next adjoining county, and for liberty to enter a suggestion on the record to the effect that an impartial trial could not be had in the former locality. The learned gentleman was proceeding to open the affidavits, when

The Attorney-General interposed, and observed that he thought it would be desirable that he should, for the sake of convenience and the saving of the time of the court, state the course which the law advisers of the Crown intended to take. The motion was in substance similar to the question raised in the case of the Queen v. Conway, so that there was no necessity for entering on a discussion of the law of the case. He had read over the affidavits and the voluminous informations in the case. Upon reading those documents, the course he proposed to take was this:—He would not resist the motion so far as it sought to remove the trial from the city of Limerick. It would then become a question where else the trial ought to take place. It was suggested on the part of the defendant that the venue should be the county of Limerick. However, exercising his judgment on behalf of the defendant, he did not think he ought to accede to a trial in that locality. In taking this course he was entirely uninfluenced by charges made in the affidavits against the jurors who investigated before the corcner, and against the parties who were engaged there *pro* and *con*, as well as by matters which might be considered imputations upon the jurors of the city of Limerick. He did not wish to offer any opinion, or to let drop any expression indicative of an opinion upon the merits of the case; but he was bound to say that the coroner's jury appeared to have been properly summoned and fairly impannelled; that the proceeding on both sides appeared to have been fair and aboveboard; and that the coroner acted with impartiality and ability in the discharge of a very painful and invidious duty. The jury appeared, furthermore, to have conducted themselves with propriety. But it did appear that this lamentable transaction occurred immediately after the termination of an ardently contested election for the city of Limerick, and on the eve of an expected contest for the county. Three persons lost their lives in consequence of an order to the police to fire. The transaction thus occurring in the city of Limerick, it caused there, amongst all classes, a great deal of excitement; indeed the proceedings before the coroner's jury clearly exemplified this. Public meetings were called and subscriptions entered into to carry on the prosecution, placards were published, newspaper articles were written, and speeches of an exciting character made. Under such circumstances, and abstaining altogether from intending to convey any imputation upon the jurors of Limerick, or to say for one moment that any impartial jury could not be found there, he thought it better not to run risk of having upon the jury, upon one side or other, heated partisans. The excitement in the city had spread to the county of Limerick, and there the crown was also apprehensive that there might be on the jury partisans of either party. It remained then to be seen where the case ought to go for trial. It was for the the court to determine what venue it would select from which the jury ought to come. He begged to suggest that there would be a convenient and most impartial tribunal to be found either in the county of Dublin or the county of Cork, In either venue there was no reason to suppose that excitement existed, and, therefore, there was no doubt that the case would receive a fair and impartial trial at the hands of a jury selected from the Cork or Dublin panel. He would now state that the Crown, considering the magnitude and gravity of the case, and that it required a calm and impartial investigation, had taken up the prosecution, and would for the future allow of no intervention on the part of any third parties.

Mr. Clarke said that he fully acquiesced in the course taken by the Attorney-General, and would select, under the approbation of the court, the county of Dublin.

Serjeant O'Hagan, on the part of the next of kin, suggested some southern county as the venue, on the ground that it would be more convenient for the parties concerned as witnesses.

The Lord Chief Justice said that nothing could be more discreet and impartial than the application which the Attorney-General had made, and the terms in which he had brought it before the court. He did not express any opinion of his own. For many reasons he desired to abstain from expressing any opinion with respect to the place where the trial should take place. Judge Perrin, however, was of an adverse opinion to the removal of the venue to a distant county. He (Judge Perrin) had all along and at all times felt considerable doubt upon the law, and whether the next adjoining county be not the proper and legal venue. It did not appear that any very strong circumstances had been suggested against the impartiality of a trial in the next adjoining county of Clare, while on the score of convenience there could be no doubt that it would be very desirable. The court had, therefore, decided on granting the application, and removing the venue to Clare.

The Attorney-General announced his intention of entering a *nolle prosequi* upon the coroner's inquisition, in the cases of the members of the constabulary who had been returned guilty of manslaughter.

The Court consented, and the proceedings terminated.

THE CHAPLAINCY OF THE GALWAY UNION.

The Queen v. Rev. Peter Daly.

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, Q.C., appeared in this case, the particulars of which are familiar to the public, to show cause against making absolute a conditional order which had been obtained by the Poor Law Commissioners against a Roman Catholic clergyman, named Daly, who had been dismissed from the office of chaplain of the Galway Union, and which he persists in retaining, notwithstanding a sealed order of the Commissioners to the contrary. The conditional order was for a writ of *quo warranto* to compel Mr. Daly to resign the office. Counsel, in the course of his arguments, referred to the affidavit of the Chief Clerk of the Commissioners, in which he deposed that a letter was written by the Commissioners' inspector, requesting Mr. Daly to call on his bishop and get him to appoint a chaplain in his place, as he had been dismissed. Mr. Brodie, the poor law inspector, waited upon the Roman Catholic bishop, and explained the circumstances of the case, and the bishop declined to do more than promise that the religious wants of the inmates in the union belonging to his church would be attended to. A resolution was then passed by the board of guardians that the Rev. Mr. Daly should be requested to continue his connection with the house as chaplain. The deponent further stated in his affidavit that he had been informed the Commissioners directed their inspector, Mr. Brodie, to renew his communication with the Roman Catholic bishop of Galway, on the subject of appointing some other clergyman in room of Mr. Daly, dismissed. The inspector accordingly did so, but that gentleman refused to interfere, and the inspector then waited upon several other Roman Catholic clergymen, but they all declined to accept it; that he was further informed, notwithstanding the order of the Commissioners, Mr. Daly continued to act as chaplain to the Galway Union. Upon the 8th of May, 1859, at a meeting of the board of guardians, a letter was received from Mr. Daly, requesting that his half-yearly salary might be paid. A resolution was carried, by a majority of the guardians, to comply with his demand, and accordingly a cheque for £35 salary was given him. The resolution was signed by Anthony O'Flaherty as chairman. The deponent believed that Mr. Daly would continue to act as chaplain, notwithstanding the order of the Commissioners, unless prohibited by the court. For the purpose of showing cause against making absolute the conditional order, Mr. Daly filed an affidavit, in which he stated he was advised that the office of chaplain to the Galway Union was not such an office as by law a writ of *quo warranto* could affect; that he claimed the right, in performance of his duty as a Christian minister, to attend the inmates in the workhouse, inasmuch as they were his parishioners within the limits of his parish; that in the month of November last, a foundling child was brought by a man to the master of the workhouse, who christened him John Joyce; that he, the Rev. Peter Daly, from circumstances within his knowledge, called the child by the name of John Butler, and baptised him a Roman Catholic; that the attention of the board was called to the baptism, and to the fact of the child's name being changed from John Joyce to John Butler, and that complaint was made of the child being baptised in the Roman Catholic, instead of in the religion of the State.

The Chief-Justice inquired what all that had to do with the question which the court had to decide?

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan said, his lordship, in the course of the case, would see that it was relevant. Mr. Daly, in his affidavit, further stated that a letter was addressed by the Commissioners, on the 16th December, 1858, to the board of guardians, in reference to the child, by which it appeared that when the child was first registered a Roman Catholic by the master, its parentage was unknown to him, and he ought, in discharge of his duty, to have registered it a Protestant, and that if the master failed afterwards to discharge his duty, the Commissioners should have to consider the propriety of removing him from his office. That letter was addressed by the Commissioners to the board of guardians, and they sent it to Mr. Daly, in order that he might reply to it. Mr. Daly did so, in a letter which counsel read, in which Mr. Daly stated that the child was admittedly entered a Roman Catholic, and that he would like to know what right the Commissioners would have to change that; that the child was originally entered under the designation of John Joyce, from the circumstance of its having been brought to the workhouse by a man of that name, and who had so good a right to determine its religion as the man who saved its life and placed it in an institution?—that he (Mr. Daly) would repudiate such a doctrine, &c.; "that he would have it published, in church and chapel, that if such an unfortunate should again be found, he would have it put into the workhouse, and registered as a Roman Catholic as a matter of right." The final order of the Commissioners, in reference to Mr. Daly, was to the effect that they had no alternative but to remove him from the chaplaincy (he not having resigned). and an order to that effect was issued. Mr. Daly, in his affidavit, further stated, that he felt it would be a dereliction of his duty if he omitted to attend to the wants of his flock in the workhouse. Counsel said the main question that arose in the case was, whether or not Mr. Daly, having received a sealed order of the Commissioners, dismissing him from the chaplaincy, and having ceased, in point of law, to be the chaplain of the Galway Union, whether the present proceeding by *quo warranto* could be directed against him by the court, for the purpose of compelling him to cease his attendance. The 4th section of the 1st and 2nd Vic. made the office of chaplain only tenable during the pleasure of the Commissioners. The main question for the court was, whether or not the Commissioners took the course they should have taken for the removal of Mr. Daly.

Mr. Justice Perrin—Does he claim salary?

Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan said it appeared so, as a cheque had been signed by the guardians for his payment.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., who appeared on behalf of the Commissioners, said that the cheque for the payment of Mr. Daly's salary was given in pursuance of a written demand made by that gentleman.—The case was one possessing some very peculiar features. It had been conceded that the Rev. Mr. Daly had been legally dismissed from his office, and after being so dismissed he, upon the invitation of the board of guardians, resumed the office and performed the functions of chaplain, not, as he (counsel) contended, as parish priest of the parish in which the union was situate, but as if he were actually the chaplain of the union. The argument upon the other side was based upon the allegation that Mr. Daly persisted in discharging the duties in the workhouse in discharge of his duty as priest of the parish; but he (counsel) contended that that gentleman assumed to himself duties altogether different to those of the parish priest—duties which the law imposed upon the actual chaplain of the workhouse to perform. Mr. Daly persisted in filling the office, although legally dismissed, and sought to deprive the Commissioners of their power to fill the office. They applied to the bishop to name some one to fill the office, and he refused to do so until the differences would be settled with Mr. Daly. He was further pressed to recommend some one to fill the office, but he would not do so. The Commissioners then, according to the proviso in the act of Parliament, tendered the office to the senior curate of the parish, who said he would take time to consider, but, having considered, refused to take the office. They then asked the junior curate, but none of them would accept of it. He submitted there was a regular combination with Mr. Daly to keep him in the office, and to render it utterly impossible to get any one else to fill it. In his affidavit he did not deny that he was chaplain, but said no other person but himself could hold the office, as he had the duties of parish clergyman thrown upon him. The effect of all he had done was to turn the office into a freehold.

The Chief Justice said that if the Commissioners appointed him, they surely had the power to appoint another, if they were not too timid.

Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon said that was the difficulty, as no other person would accept the office, and the Commissioners had done all they could, and signed the sealed order dismissing him from the chaplaincy. The court had power to remove him from the position in which he had placed himself. He, instead of giving a plain answer, entered into a long affidavit for the purpose of showing he was entitled to hold the office of chaplain, although it was admitted he had been legally dismissed.

Mr. Justice Perrin said he thought it was a case of temper between himself and the Commissioners.

Serjeant Fitzgibboa said it was a great deal more than temper, as he clearly claimed a right to stay in the situation, notwithstanding his dismissal.

Mr. Justice Hayes said that if he wanted to dismiss one of his own servants, he thought it would be a very idle thing for him to apply to the court for a *quo warranto*, where he could accomplish the thing by simply shutting the door against him.

The Chief Justice said it was a question of very great public importance if the commissioners could be parried in that way. He would be glad if counsel would look into the authorities to see what species of execution would issue against him, if a judgment of ouster were pronounced. If, after a judgment of ouster, Mr. Daly persisted in going into the workhouse, he would be clearly guilty of a contempt of court, for which the court would attack him.

Serjeant Fitzgibbon said that if there was a judgment of ouster against Mr. Daly, they would soon get a person to fill the office.

The arguments had not concluded when the court rose.

Counsel for the Commissioners—Mr. Serjeant Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Mr. Pennefather, Q.C., and Mr. Morris. For Mr. Daly,—Mr. Serjeant O'Hagan, Q.C., and Mr. Blake, Q.C.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Yesterday.

(Before Judge Keogh.)

Crosbie v. Robinson.

This was a motion, on behalf of the defendant, to set aside the service of the writ of summons and plaint, on the ground that, inasmuch as he was at present undergoing his sentence of penal servitude, he could not be legally served without the order of the court, which had not been obtained. The action was brought to recover the sum of £15; and the summons and plaint described the abode of the defendant—"Phillipstown Convict Prison, King's County." In his affidavit he stated that he was tried and convicted in Green-street, for forging and uttering a cheque; that he was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, which he was now undergoing in Phillipstown Convict Prison. Counsel contended that he was not amenable in a civil action, and that, even if he were, the order of the court should have been obtained authorising the service on him of the summons and plaint.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., with Mr. Tottenham, appeared in support of the motion.

Mr. Seeds, on the other side, relied upon the general order of the court, which stated broadly that a defendant within the jurisdiction of the court could, as a matter of course, be served with a writ of summons and plaint. He also urged that felons, if the court ruled against him, would have conferred on them a greater privilege than members of Parliament. The felon in thiscase had, since his conviction, become entitled to £12,000 in legacies.

Judge Keogh—The Attorney-General, I suppose, will be looking after that. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tottenham said that was a gratuitous statement on the part of the learned counsel which he might as well have avoided.

Mr. Seeds said that the interruption was equally gratuitous.

Judge Keogh ruled that, as the defendant resided within the jurisdiction of the court, he saw no reason for exempting him from the ordinary course. He would refuse the motion, with costs.

M'Donnel v. Rev. Mr. Brunton and others.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., with whom was Mr. J. O'Hagan, moved to change the venue from the city of Dublin to the county of Limerick. The action was brought on foot of a contract by the plaintiff, who is a builder, against the defendant, a parish priest residing at Glynn, and six committee men, to recover a sum of £500 which the plaintiff alleges is due to him, on account of building the chapel of Glynn. Counsel intended that the gist of the action was for extra works, and that it would require parties who resided near the locality, and who had an opportunity of seeing the work performed, to fairly decide between the parties. The defendants' witnesses also all resided in the county Limerick.

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., opposed the motion: first, because the persons who tried the case would be likely to be prejudiced against the plaintiff, on account of the position of the defendant, and next because he would be kept out of his money probably for some months.

Judge Keogh said, that though he was influenced by the statement that an impartial trial might not be had on the ground of local prejudice, which was imputed on both sides, he principally refused the motion on the ground of the delay to which the plaintiff would be subjected if he changed the venue.

BUSINESS OF THE COURT.

His Lordship intimated that the full court would sit this day at the usual hour.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—Yesterday.

(Before Mr. Baron Greene.)

Lambert v. Daly.

In this case Serjeant O'Hagan applied that further proceedings be stayed. The action had been instituted to recover £12 10s., being the amount of one year's rent, due on foot of a holding of certain lands situate in the county Galway. Counsel moved on the ground that the action was vexatious and in breach of good faith, inasmuch as the defendant had not paid the amount to the agent previously to his being served with the summons and plaint.

The plaintiff resisted the application, on the ground that the amount claimed was that of a year's rent for the lands which the defendant had taken for a year certain, and which, it was contended, he should have paid before removing his stock from the premises.

The motion was refused, with costs.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER—Yesterday.

The judges were engaged during the day in consultation in chamber.

Baron Hughes stated that the Exchequer Chamber would be adjourned to Friday, when the several cases for judgment would be disposed of. The Court of Criminal Appeal, he also stated, would sit on Saturday next.

ADMIRALTY COURT—Yesterday.

The court sat for a short time, and, having disposed of a few cases of no general interest, adjourned to Wednesday next.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Fighting.—A man, named William Connolly, was charged by Police-constable 37 A, with fighting and causing disturbance in Dame-street, on Sunday night.—He was ordered to give bail, or be imprisoned for one month.

A Similar Charge.—A man, named Edward Mooney, was charged by Police-constables 128 A and 155 A, with challenging the passengers to fight him, in Thomas-street, on Sunday. When arrested he became very violent, striking and kicking the constables repeatedly.—The prisoner was remanded.

Suspicion of Robbery.—A man, named James Mulligan, was brought up by Police-constable, James Ryan and Philip Craven, charged with being the party who, in July, 1858, stole from the premises of the Rev. Mr. Bourke, P.P. of Saggart, county Dublin, the sum of £58. It appears that this man, at the time in question, was employed by the complainant as a slater and plasterer. On the 2nd July, 1858, complainant went to Newcastle, leaving the prisoner working at his house, and when he returned he found that he had absconded, and that his chest of drawers, containing the above amount, had been forced open. Every search was made for the prisoner by the police at the time, but without effect, for he went to England, where he remained until very recently. On last Saturday night, however, he was seen in Golden-lane, by Police-officers Craven, Ryan, and Keegan, of the G division, who arrested him. On being questioned, he admitted that he had been working for the complainant at the time of the above occurrence.—He was remanded.

Attempting to Rescue a Prisoner.—A man, named Richard Connolly, was charged by Police-constable 170 B, with attempting to rescue a prisoner in the custody of another constable, and being conveyed to the station-house at the time. He was ordered to give bail, or be imprisoned for two months.

Assault.—Ambrose Higgins was brought up in custody of Police-constable 57 A, charged with having, on the night of the 12th inst., assaulted one Edward O'Reilly, of Meath-street, with a knife, also the constable himself, while in the discharge of his duty. It appears that the prisoner, before the occurrence, had been in Mr. O'Reilly's shop, where he had bought some tobacco, but, without any provocation, he threatened to stab him with a knife. He was given in charge to the above constable, and, while in his custody, he broke his hat, tore his coat, and bit his thumb, in consequence of which he had been since unable to do duty.—The prisoner was ordered to be imprisoned two months for each assault, with hard labour.

Assault.—Bartholomew Mooney, of Bow-bridge, charged one Terence Kelly with attempting to strike him with a loaded whip, though he had given him no provocation. He was ordered to give bail, or be imprisoned for 14 days.

A Violent Assault.—Michael Perry, and his wife, Ann, were charged by Catherine Toole, of Garden-lane, with having violently assaulted her. on Saturday night, in Francis-street. The complainant stated that she was returning home from a pawn-office, when the prisoners crossed over to her from the opposite side of the street, and Michael Perry, without saying one word, struck her with his closed fist in the eye, and knocked her down. She attempted to get up, but he repeated his blow and knocked her down again. Ann Perry then seized her by the hair of the head, and dragged her along the street, tearing off her shawl. One of her boots was also taken off in the affray, which, however, was recovered, but the shawl was not.

The Magistrate ordered the parties to give bail in 50*l.*, or be imprisoned for two months.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Embezzlement.—A man, named Robert Grant, who has been for some time in the employment of Mr. Hugh Moore, druggist, Capel-street, as clerk, was charged with having embezzled two sums of money which had been paid to him in the course of business. The first sum was £3 3s. 7d., which the prisoner obtained from Mr. Kennedy, of Wexford-street, on the 7th instant, and for which he did not account to Mr. Moore, or to anyone for him. The second was a sum of £8 2s. 8d., which Mr. Thomas Kernan, of Great Britain-street, had paid to the prisoner, and for which he also failed to account. Soon after these transactions, the prisoner absconded, but on the 10th instant, he was arrested in Queenstown, by Constable M'Manus, of the Cork constabulary, while on board the Black Eagle steamboat, which was conveying passengers to the steamship Vigo, bound to New York. On being arrested, he gave his name as James Hamilton, and when searched, £7 10s. in gold, and some small silver, was found upon him. He was sent for trial to the city sessions.

Stealing.—A woman, named Eliza Murphy, was brought up by Acting-Inspector Raven, of the G division, charged with having in her possession a pair of boots that had been stolen from Mr. Thomas Dungan's shop, in Capel-street, on Saturday. The complainant stated that the prisoner had been in his shop on Saturday, and pretended to be buying boots, which, however, she did not buy. The property being identified, the prisoner was sent for trial to city sessions.

COLLEGE-STREET—YESTERDAY.

A Bad Case.—Thomas Curtis, the man charged with having decoyed the girl Anne Cullen into a house in Bow-lane, on the night of the 7th instant, and having there, with the assistance of one Anne Sweeny, committed a gross outrage upon her, was brought up on remand, and sent for trial to the city sessions. The prisoner is upwards of forty years of age, and the prosecutrix is about fifteen.

The Donnybrook Case.—Miss Dillon has lodged an appeal to the Recorder's Court, against the decision of the magistrates in this case. Though the question is still before a superior court, Miss Dillon has thought proper not to lose the opportunity of the present appeal, which would be forfeited had this step not been taken, yesterday having been the last day for the purpose.

Fighting under Water.—It appears, according to a Philadelphia journal, that there have been lately perfected, and in practical working order, one or two submarine boats of iron, that can dive and sail under water any distance from a few inches to a hundred feet, and remain under water for hours, with or without a tube connecting with the surface, can carry and fire torpedoes, or bore holes in the bottom of ships; can fish up pearls, and cut telegraph cables. In the event of a foreign war, the use of such mediums in the defence of our harbours would, no doubt, be universal.

On Saturday one of the Coldstream Guards, who was being conveyed to the barracks for desertion, suddenly leaped into the Serpentine and was drowned.

It appears that Government are determined to render Dover the most important military station in the kingdom.

Child Poisoned—Inquest.—Last Friday evening, a child named Thomas Meek, five weeks old, was brought to the General Hospital, Frederick-street, suffering from the effects of a dose of laudanum which had been given him the previous evening, by a woman named Mrs. Gairns. Deceased's mother lives in a court off Brown-square, and on Thursday evening last her mother was lying dead from fever, and, as deceased was crying, some of the persons assembled at the "wake" asked if nothing could be done to pacify him, when one of them suggested that he should get a little laudanum, one drop of which, according to the statement of deceased's mother, was given him by Mrs. Gairns. Shortly after that deceased fell asleep, and continued to sleep till the next morning, when it was discovered that he was seized with contractions. He continued in that state all day, and in the evening of Friday he was shown to Doctor Johnston, who ordered him to be sent to the General Hospital. On deceased's arrival at the hospital, it was found that he was labouring under the effects of narcotic poisoning, and was put under treatment accordingly. Dr. Murney, one of the visiting surgeons, was sent for, and every care was paid to deceased, but he died the same evening (Friday), about nine o'clock. J. K. Jackson, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body, at the hospital, on Saturday evening, and after hearing the examination of the mother of deceased, from whose evidence it appeared that the laudanum had been given solely for the purpose of quieting him till she would get her mother dressed who was lying dead, and the evidence of Dr. Murney, from which it appeared that deceased died from the effects of some narcotic poison, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and they stated that they believed that Mrs. Gairns had given to deceased, through accident, more laudanum than she intended.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Iron Shipbuilding in Belfast—Launch of a [illegible] Iron Screw Steamer.—Amongst the various [illegible] of art and industry which have been of late years [illegible] ing to such an extent in Belfast, there is not one [illegible] has progressed so rapidly as that of iron shipbuilding. Whatever other branches may have lagged behind [illegible] of a certainty, has not. And when we speak [illegible] rapid progress, it is not only in reference to the [illegible] quality of the vessels constructed at this port, [illegible] sample of which we may mention the [illegible] Circassian, the acknowledged favourite of the [illegible] line, besides several others, both sailing vessels [illegible] steamers, the latest of which was the Venetian [illegible] also of the despatch with which they are built [illegible] launched. Saturday last witnessed the launch from [illegible] building-yard of Mr. E. J. Harland, Queen's Island, [illegible] handsome a screw steamer as we have ever had [illegible] pleasure of inspecting. She is the second of three [illegible] ships building in the yard for Messrs. J. Bibby [illegible] Co., one of the most extensive shipowning firms [illegible] Liverpool, and is the third vessel launched out of [illegible] yard since the 1st of January. This vessel is of [illegible] the same dimensions as the Venetian (s.s.), her [illegible] being 300 feet, and her carrying capacity 2,300 [illegible] She is supplied with all the latest improvements [illegible] ding screw-lifting apparatus, Brown's patent [illegible] steam cargo winches—which can also be used in [illegible] the anchors—and she will be fitted with Cunningham's patent self-reefing topsails. The figurehead and [illegible] are the work of Messrs. M. & J. Allen, of Glasgow. She is shortly to be taken to Greenock, where she will be supplied with engines of 280 horse-power, by [illegible] M'Nab & Co., Shaw's Water Foundry. The hour [illegible] for launching was a quarter past eleven o'clock [illegible] turday morning, and, punctual to the time, the [illegible] rations being all completed, the "daggers" were [illegible] placed, and the vessel glided into the water in [illegible] style, amidst the cheering of an immense [illegible] spectators. The ceremony of christening the [illegible] performed by Mrs. Wann, the lady of Thomas [illegible] Esq., acting manager of the Belfast Bank, who [illegible] the vessel "Sicilian." After the launch, a [illegible] ber of ladies and gentlemen were invited by Mr. [illegible] land to partake of an elegant *dejeuner*, supplied [illegible] Walker, of Bridge-street, in the large office in [illegible] tion with the ship-yard. At eight o'clock in [illegible] ing the managers in the different departments [illegible] yard assembled in the Clarendon Rooms, Victoria [illegible] where they were treated by Mr. Harland to [illegible] cellent supper. Mr. Wolff occupied the chair [illegible] occasion, Mr. Baillie acting as croupier. Several [illegible] were drunk during the evening, including [illegible] the Sicilian;" the "Health of Mr. Harland," [illegible] to the Queen's Island Ship-building Yard," [illegible] Bibby, Sons, & Co., the owners of the new [illegible] &c., &c. The company separated shortly before [illegible] o'clock, after having spent a most agreeable evening.

Fine Way of Spending a Harvest Home.—[illegible] year a new and excellent mode of spending a [illegible] home was introduced on the Caledon estate, [illegible] Tyrone, by the worthy agent, Henry L. Prentice, [illegible] whose qualifications for that important office [illegible] fest in the care of the property, and comfort [illegible] perity of the tenantry. Instead of the usual [illegible] making, Mr. Prentice gave each of the employés [illegible] a large quantity of potatoes, fruit, &c., which [illegible] to their respective homes, and there enjoyed [illegible] among their families. The number of men [illegible] was about thirty, and, although the cost of the [illegible] arrangement may have been a trifle more [illegible] was usually spent at the annual harvest-home, [illegible] has the greater satisfaction in his own mind [illegible] contributed to the better entertainment of the [illegible] their wives, and children, in their own domestic [illegible] while those so treated have expressed themselves [illegible] better pleased than if they had been brought [illegible] one building, and dined and danced ever so [illegible] and long. The Caledon estate is one of the first [illegible] ster, and its prosperity is mainly due to the [illegible] attention paid to it by Mr. Prentice, who was [illegible] with it in the time of the grandfather of the present [illegible] nor, and enjoyed the unlimited confidence of [illegible] the late earl.

Australian Cotton.—Three samples of cotton [illegible] been forwarded to us for inspection, grown at the [illegible] farm belonging to Mr. George Faircloth, near [illegible] The best of these, the Egyptian, is extremely [illegible] in every respect a beautiful sample; it is in a very [illegible] condition, and would probably fetch in the Liverpool market from 16d. to 18d. per lb. The Sea Island [illegible] is also an excellent specimen, and though not [illegible] as the Egyptian, its value is more than made up [illegible] strength of fibre, which is well known to be an [illegible] tant quality in cotton; its price in the home [illegible] would be quite equal to that of the Egyptian. [illegible] third sample is the Surat, which, though it [illegible] commercially, is well got up, and is probably [illegible] to that description of cotton imported into [illegible] which is used for the commonest fabrics; unless [illegible] were the case the low prices which it obtains [illegible] would not offer much inducement to its cultivation. The sample before us is slightly discoloured, apparently with some of the oil from the seeds. We are [illegible] formed whether the cotton has been cleaned by [illegible] by a gin; by whichever process the result is [illegible] cessful. The samples are altogether satisfactory [illegible] are equal, we have no doubt, to the bulk of the [illegible] that reaches the English markets. Specimens of [illegible] Bay cotton are now, however, quite superfluous [illegible] successful cultivation there is well known at home [illegible] several bales having been expected, the [illegible] manufacturers are expecting, and indeed hoping [illegible] yearly augmenting supply. However much [illegible] therefore may be attached to fine samples of [illegible] cotton, they have no longer any practical value [illegible] of the adaptation of the Northern districts to its [illegible] tion. Our neighbours look, no doubt, upon their [illegible] ment as a separate colony as likely to advance [illegible] commercial interests, and it will certainly [illegible] this if it arouses the settlers to sow their [illegible] cotton seed, and to export the produce. We [illegible] ranted in anticipating this as one of the first [illegible] separation, and we accordingly hope that [illegible] samples shown us will be at the Sidney produce [illegible] the occasion of the arrival of a number of [illegible] Queensland cotton.—*Sydney Herald.*

The winter lectures of the Young Men's Christian Association of London commenced with one [illegible] Lord Advocate of Scotland, at Exeter-hall, on [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills for Indigestion, [illegible] Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from [illegible] ment of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, [illegible] have recourse to Holloway's Pills. Their [illegible] perties, strengthen the tone of the stomach, [illegible] appetite and purify the liver. In bowel complaints [illegible] are peculiarly efficacious, as they remove [illegible] and restore the patient to sound health [illegible] Nervous or sick headaches, and lowness of [illegible] cured by these Pills. The, are composed of [illegible] and powerful as they are in the prevention of [illegible] disease, their action is peculiarly safe and [illegible]

Rats and Mice.—These are the greatest pests [illegible] dwelling-house, the warehouse, the farm, and [illegible] ships. Their voracity is extreme, their destructiveness [illegible] incalculable. Cases are upon record in which [illegible] attacked infants in their cradles, mutilating [illegible] shocking manner, and in which they have even [illegible] encounter full-grown persons in retaliation for [illegible] made upon them. Thus, from their depredations [illegible] daring, they are enemies, naturally, to mankind; [illegible] yet all the inventions hitherto brought out [illegible] extirpation, have either proved so unsatisfactory [illegible] results, or so objectionable in their nature, [illegible] have fallen into disuse. Indeed, it may with [illegible] said that, notwithstanding the demand for [illegible] article has always been great, no safe or [illegible] remedy has ever hitherto been introduced. The [illegible] Sancho Panza declares that there is a remedy for [illegible] thing but death, and it is truly happy for mankind [illegible] there is now a remedy against Rats and Mice. [illegible] Patent Anti-Vermin Mixture" is at once the best, [illegible] cheapest, and most unobjectionable preparation [illegible] discovered for its object; and as certain as it is [illegible] so will it repress the rapid multiplication of this [illegible] and pestilent race. To be had at 6d. and 1s. [illegible] Patentee and Manufacturer, R. Greer, Chemist, [illegible] Vermin Office, 49, Brownlow-hill, Liverpool.—[illegible] *Mercury.* [By reference to our advertising columns [illegible] will be seen that Mr. Greer has entrusted the [illegible] agency for Dublin to Messrs. M'Master and [illegible] Capel-street, of whom the article can be had [illegible] and retail].

BIRTHS.

Key—November 9, at Notting-hill, the wife of Captain [illegible] Key, R.N., C.B., of a daughter.

Newbold—November 11, at Gortconlan, Drumsna, the [illegible] Rev. J. J. Newbold, of a daughter.

Slight—November 8, at 55, Emma-place, Stonehouse, [illegible] wife of Captain Julian Slight, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Pasley and White—November 12, in St. Peter's Church, [illegible] William C. Greene, Henry Carlton Pasley, Esq., Royal [illegible] Department, son of the late H. G. Pasley, A.M., T.C.D., [illegible] beth Georgina, eldest daughter of Mr. George White, [illegible] Cottage, Pembroke-place.

Skinner and Townley—November 10, at St. Peter's Church, [illegible] Rev. J. T. Warren, Rector of Ballymascanlan, county of [illegible] Silvester Rutherford Skinner, Esq., of Daventry, Northampton [illegible] to Anna Louisa, fourth daughter of John Townley, Esq., [illegible] dalk, J.P.

Wilson and Wright—November 12, at St. George's Church, [illegible] Rev. George Barton, Richard Francis, son of George [illegible] Somerton House, Carlow, to Kate, only daughter of the late [illegible] Nesbitt, Wright, Esq., Sub-Inspector of Constabulary.

DEATHS.

Du Bedat—November 12, at his residence, Sandymount, [illegible] Du Bedat, Esq., in the 75th year of his age.

Maguire—On the 31st August, at Surrey-hills, Sydney, [illegible] aged 20, of disease of the heart, Mary, second daughter of [illegible] Maguire, solicitor, late of this city.

Waring—November 10, at her brother-in-law's residence, [illegible] smith, London, Susanna, third daughter of the late [illegible] Mathews Waring, Esq., Springfield, county Kilkenny.

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